

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

BRITISH IDEALS MUST TRIUMPH

BRITISH CIVILIZATION AND BRITISH MANHOOD IS NOW ON TRIAL. IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE WHICH NOW CONVULSES EUROPE ANGLO-SAXONISM AGAIN HAS BEEN CHALLENGED AND AGAIN HAS BEEN TOLD "THUS FAR SHALT THOU GO." THE MIGHTY ISSUE NOW TO BE SETTLED ON THE FIELD OF BLOOD IS WHETHER BRITISH JUSTICE CAN BE UPHELD BY BRITISH MIGHT, WHETHER DEMOCRACY OR AUTOCRACY SHALL TRIUMPH, WHETHER THE SMALLER NATIONS SHALL BE FREE OR WHETHER THEY SHALL BOW AND YIELD TO THE BRUTE FORCE OF MILITARY MANIACS. IN THIS FIGHT CANADA HAS EVERYTHING AT STAKE AND MUST STAND BY BRITAIN TO THE VERY LIMIT OF OUR RESOURCES. IN SELF DEFENCE WE MUST DO OUR UTMOST IN THE STRUGGLE IN WHICH BRITISHERS EVERYWHERE ARE NOW ENGAGED.

AUGUST 12, 1914

WINNIPEG CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

Farmers Attention!

While I Tell You How To Make Your Farm \$\$\$ Dollars Grow.



You can't afford to take the chance of depending on your grain crop to make your land in the Northwest pay. Put in a few hogs. Put in a few cows and buy a genuine Galloway Cream Separator at my factory price. You'll see daylight ahead—profits you never before dreamed of. You'll get a monthly check for your butter fat and the by-product in the way of milk will grow healthy hogs. I save you \$35 to \$50 and give you the best separator made. The Galloway runs in bath-in-oil. Perfect lubrication. All gears and mechanism enclosed in one casting. Oval bowl easily cleaned. Disc type. Open base prevents dirt accumulation. Neck bearing prevents vibration. Drip pans keep off floor. The Galloway has more good features than any separator ever built.



5 SPECIAL PLANS FOR BUYING THE GALLOWAY

Five money saving systems. I make it easy for you to own a cream separator. Here are my plans: (1) Cash with order. (2) Bank deposit until you've examined the goods. (3) Part cash, part notes. (4) All notes. (5) Small sum down, balance easy monthly payments. I know the farm situation. I know there are times between crops when money is scarce. You need farm implements and you hate to borrow. There's no need to. Your credit is good with Galloway. Get details of my five special plans.

FARMERS WHO USE ITALWAYS RECOMMEND THE GALLOWAY

Especially those who have tried other kinds. They know it stands up like a war horse and does its work unfailingly, day after day. It took me three years to complete this separator. It was worth every minute of the time. I have a machine that simply can't be beat. Compare it with any separator ever made, regardless of price and see for yourself.

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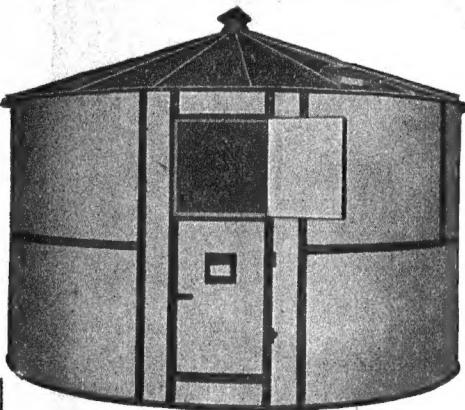
Write for this big book. Also get my special catalog of bargains in farm equipment of all kinds. Get right on the question of economical buying before you spend a cent. Address

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Angle iron framework. Every galvanized iron sheet is heavily braced with angle iron on each side. Angle irons BOLT together. This Granary cannot collapse with any weight of grain. Anything short of a cyclone cannot blow it down. Simple to erect, as angle iron bolts together. There is not a bolt in the sheet metal. Write for our illustrated circular.

Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co., Limited
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ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 13c; BOOSTERS, young and old, 10c; DUCKS, 12c to 13c; TURKEYS, from 13c to 16c; SPRING CHICKENS, 16c to 18c; GEESE, 12c

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

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Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

Instead of sending money through the mails, use a Home Bank Money Order. It is safer, and registration is not necessary. The Home Bank's rates for Money Orders are: To send \$5 and under, 3c.; \$5 to \$10, 6c.; \$10 to \$30, 10c.; \$30 to \$50, 15c.

Winnipeg Office: 426 MAIN STREET W. A. Machaffie Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

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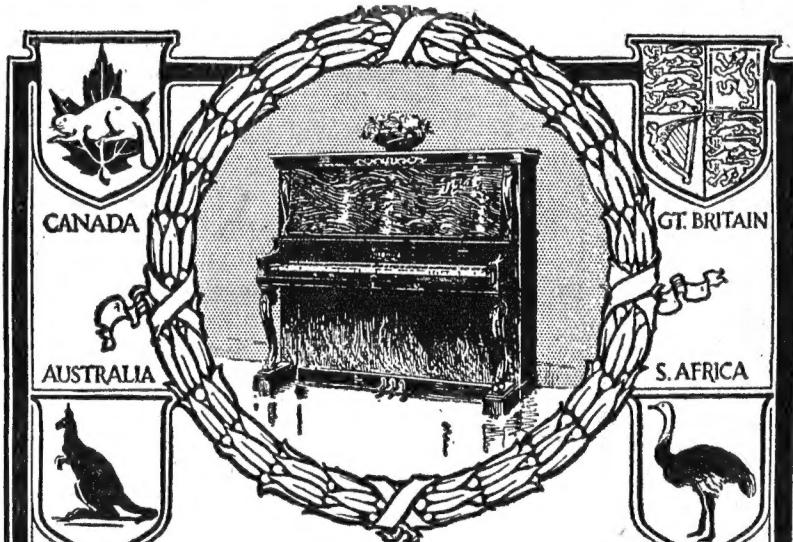
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



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Two Exclusive Features on the Dominion Piano:

1. PATENT CUPOLA IRON ARCH PLATE FRAME which relieves the immense strain of the strings and holds the piano so firm and square as to prevent any possibility of shrinkage.

2. INDEPENDENT IRON FRAME

which holds the entire inner works of the piano intact—upon the same principle as that used in the best grand piano. These two exclusive features ensure a solidity of parts and a permanence of pitch that is the outstanding characteristic of the Dominion Piano. When you consider, therefore, that the Dominion Piano is guaranteed for ten years, and that it is sold for about \$100 less than most instruments on the market of equal merit (because we refuse to pay for artists' testimonials, and believe in putting our value into the piano) surely it is worth your while investigating the piano before making a purchase. We will sell you a Dominion Piano direct from the factory if we are not represented by an agent in your town.

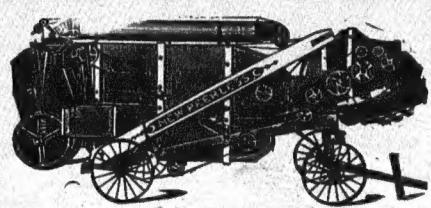
Write now for our Catalogue. Established nearly half a century.

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Limited

(Makers of Pianos, Organs and Player Pianos)

BOWMANVILLE :: CANADA

GEO. H. RIFE, No. 1 ALEXANDRA BLOCK, BRANDON, MAN.



"GEISER" and "NEW PEERLESS" Separators

No Sieves No Riddles

Here is a Separator which is a time and money saver from the very start. Its unique feature lies in the Cleaning Device, which consists of Combs and Grooved Rollers, so arranged that grain and filth pass from the grain plates over the rollers, a sharp blast carrying the filth away and the grain falling through the combs. What a vast improvement to the Antiquated Sieve or Riddle principle. It is this difference which makes "The Geiser" superior to all other ordinary Separators. With the Geiser changes for different kinds of grain can be made without stopping machine, which means money saved to the thrasher-man. The Separating Device is ample and able to meet all kinds and conditions of grain. This Separator puts in Grain Bags 95% of what others send to the straw stack. We do not pretend to say that this Separator will save absolutely ALL the grain, but we do assert that it will save 98 per cent. of that which is ordinarily wasted by the best machines now in the field, when it is crowded as it must be for big work; that at least 95 per cent. of all the grain is separated from the straw by the time it leaves the big drum; after this we have more separating capacity than any other machine on the market. We can supply with these Separators, Wind Stackers or Straw Carriers, Self Feeders and Band Cutters, Automatic Registers or Wagon Loaders, Flax and Timothy Attachments. Sizes and prices are as follows, viz.: No. 3 Geiser, 25x29, \$365.00; Bagger, \$30.00; Straw Carrier, \$30.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00; No. 4, 24x32, \$455.00; No. 5, 27x39, \$525.00; Wind Stack, \$275.00; Self Feeder, \$220.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00; Straw Carrier, \$35.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$10.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00; Peerless, 24x38, \$575.00; 30x46, \$630.00; 35x50, \$675.00; 36x56, \$760.00; 40x60, \$840.00; 36x60, \$1250.00; Wind Stack, \$315.00; Self Feeder, \$260.00; Register, \$125.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$15.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. We give liberal terms on Threshing Machinery or allow 15 per cent. discount if the cash is paid before shipment.

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BURRIDGE-COOPER COMPANY LIMITED, Winnipeg and Regina

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*Direct from the Growers
in Ontario to the Grain
Growers in the West*



*Co-operation is the
Key to Freedom! —
"Each for All and
All for Each"*

Several of the Grain Growers' Associations last year purchased Norfolk Apples. Our system of inspection enables us to pack uniform and give the consumer an honest packed barrel of apples.

At present our apples in Norfolk County never looked better. The growers are giving their orchards excellent care. Write us for prices and secure Norfolk Apples which are second to none for Quality and Color.

Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, Simcoe, Ont.

"So Good You Can Write Your Own Guarantee!"

The Judson 7 H.P. at \$197.50 won the Gasoline Engine Contest at Winnipeg Exhibition over Engines costing Twice as Much

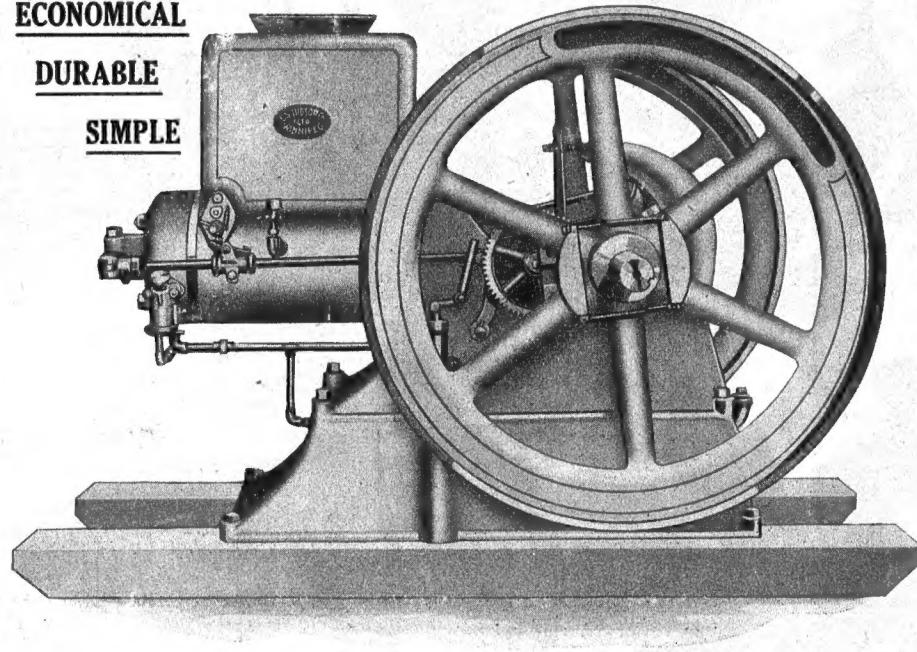
Grinding over half a ton of barley in one hour on two-thirds of a gallon of gasoline, or at cost of 1½ cents per 100 lbs. Economy on Brake Test was greatest, showing a Brake H.P. of over 7¾, or 10 per cent. above Rated H.P.

We not only Save You Money on the Cost of an Engine
but Save You Money on Fuel when using our Engines

ECONOMICAL

DURABLE

SIMPLE

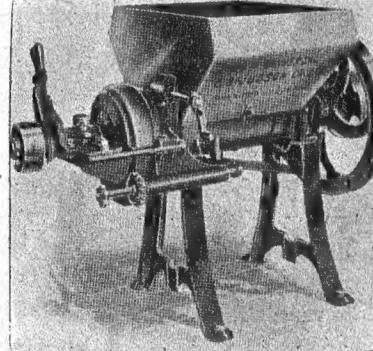


The only High Grade Gasoline Engine Sold Direct to the Farmer

1½ H.P.	\$ 42.50
3 H.P.	87.50
5 H.P.	135.00
7 H.P.	197.50
9 H.P.	295.00
12 H.P.	350.00
22 H.P. Portable	875.00
30 H.P. "	1150.50

Built in Magnetos
\$15.00 extra

With our No. 4 Universal Grinder we guarantee 200 lbs. more of barley per hour than shown on test.



Universal No. 4 Gas Engine Grinder, Self-sharpening Burrs. Have you ever tried to saw wood without a fly-wheel on a buzz-saw? You have exactly the same trouble when running a Grinder of the old type made for steam engines. That's why we guarantee this Grinder to do finer and faster work with less h.p. than any other mill sold in Canada.

6½ in. Plate, 3 to 5 H.P. \$23.50
8 in. Plate, 4 to 10 H.P. \$29.50

From Judge's [Report] on Gasoline Engine Contest at Winnipeg Fair, July 15, 1914:

MAKE OF ENGINE	Rated H.P.	H.P. on Brake Test	ECONOMIC BRAKE TEST		FEED GRINDING TEST			Price of Engine at Winnipeg	Total No. of Points Scored
			Lbs. of Fuel used per 2 H.R.	Cost of Fuel per 10 hour day for each H.P.	Length of Test	Lbs. of Barley ground	Cost of Fuel per 100 lbs. of Feed		
Judson	7	7.75	9.1	2.6 cents	1 hour	1,010	1.33 cents	\$197.50	411.9
Lister	5	5.8	6.7	24.6 "	1 "	720	1.72 "	275.00	406.5
International Harvester Co.	6	6.46	1.9	26.6 "	1 "	723	1.65 "	300.00	385.3
Cockshutt	8	7.86	12.3	25.6 "	1 "	580	5.18 "	415.00	332.5
Cushman	4	8.0	5.25	22.4 "	1 "	441	1.76 "	195.00	383.9

To prove the simplicity of our Engine, it was operated during this test by a boy who never worked in a gas engine factory, while all other engines were operated by experts. This proves that the Judson Engine was built to compete with High Grade Standard Engines like the above, and not built for a price proposition like other mail order engines whose only object is price, not quality.

When you want the RIGHT ENGINE at the RIGHT PRICE buy a JUDSON, and test it on your own farm Thirty Days FREE.

You can buy CHEAPER Engines but you cannot buy a BETTER Engine than the JUDSON at any price

Send today for Free Catalog of Gasoline Engines, Grinders, Wood Saws and Farm Supplies. We help you solve your labor problems.

Sold only from Factory to Farm -- No Agents

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., 181 Market Street, WINNIPEG, Canada

4 (960)

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

August 12, 1914



THE ANGEL OF DEATH IS ABROAD IN EUROPE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 12th, 1914

Owing to Monday, August 10, being a public holiday in Winnipeg it was necessary to go to press with The Guide on Saturday, August 8, which explains why late news and market reports are not given.

CANADA IS AT WAR

For the first time in the memory of living Canadians our country is now at war and our citizens are being called upon to bear arms in defence of our shores and in upholding British arms in Europe. When war is in progress and the nation's resources are being taxed to the utmost the season for peace and disarmament discussion has passed. When Germany declared war against Britain then Canada automatically became a party to that war and is regarded by Germany as proper territory for invasion and destruction. Regardless of opinions as to the status of Canada the die is cast and Canada is at war, and must fight in the defence of her homes and her institutions. Great Britain has been forced into this war with Germany. It was necessary either for Britain to fight or to admit to the world that her guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium was but a fair weather promise. Germany's original quarrel was with Russia, and but for the arrogant and insolent attitude of the German war lords towards France the war might have been confined to a struggle between the Teutons and Slavs. Germany, however, in the pride of her might violated her treaty obligations and sent her armies into Luxemburg, whose neutrality she had solemnly guaranteed. Next she sent her armies across the French border without declaring her intentions and, knowing the attitude of the German war lords, France had no alternative but fight. Britain had given solemn obligations to protect Belgium and Luxemburg, and to preserve their integrity, and when Germany flagrantly violated these treaty obligations and refused to withdraw her troops from neutral territory on Britain's demand, Britain could only back down or fight. Germany readily promised that when the war was over she would make no attempt to annex any of these smaller nations on her borders. But when Germany could violate her solemn treaties respecting the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg her word is useless and could no longer be taken. Therefore, to maintain her honor Great Britain was forced into the fight and once in she must now fight to defend her shores against German invasion. When the war is over it will be seen that Germany took no hasty action but was deliberately preparing her plans for some time, tho she may not have intended to array against herself the might of Europe. For some years past Britain and Germany have been piling armament upon armament in a ruinous race for supremacy. Both have declared that their preparations were for peace entirely, but now they are at war and the supremacy of the seas will very shortly be decided. The German navy must be defeated by the allies and, for the safety and peace of Europe, the German Emperor must be deprived of every warship he now possesses. The fight will be one to the finish. The cost will be stupendous, but there is now no alternative. Canada must bear her full share in the cost of the struggle and the people will be behind Parliament when it meets on the 18th in voting a very generous war appropriation. Nothing must be left undone which will in any way add to the certainty of the British victory and the downfall of Germany. There is no place in the

present crisis for noisy protestations of loyalty nor for any blubbering about the "dear old motherland." It is no time for jingoistic performances nor for the bombastic utterances of many of our titled Imperialists. It is merely the time for Canadians to act like men and to join with Great Britain in the face of a common danger, and to fight a common foe. The Canadians who make no loud protestations of their loyalty and spend very little of their time "saving the Empire" will fight just as valiantly and will pay their portion just as willingly as those whose preparations are more audible. Let us all be Canadians together, without differences of opinion until we have joined with Britain and driven the foe to utter defeat, and once more secured for the world the blessings of British justice and British democracy.

CAUSE OF WAR ECONOMIC

One of the chief underlying causes which undoubtedly led Germany and Russia to embark upon the present war with very slight provocation was the economic condition prevailing among their own people. In Germany the war lords have been in the ascendant and the military class have dominated for many years, while the civilians, the great mass of the people, have been taxed almost to the limit of endurance for the creation of a vast army and navy to be used for the aggrandizement of the Emperor and the ruling class. The steady growth of the Socialist movement in Germany has indicated that even among the Germans themselves there were grave suspicions of the peaceable designs of the Emperor. The German Government is very largely autocratic, vast powers being held by the Emperor, and it was only to be expected that, with the wonderful advance in education throughout Germany democracy would force its way to the front. A great war, in which the entire resources of the Fatherland will be taxed to the utmost will, of course, unite all the people of Germany for the protection of their homes, and in the event of Germany's triumph would undoubtedly leave the militarists predominant in German affairs for many years to come. If the outcome of the war is, however, disastrous to the German forces it will probably be very advantageous to the cause of German democracy.

In Russia there has been much murmuring on the part of the peasants for some years past, and the Czar and his court have realized that absolute power can only be retained in their own hands for a comparatively short number of years to come. As with Germany, so with Russia. A war such as the present one will unite the Russian people, and if the result is victory for Russia it will mean very largely a personal triumph for the Czar and his court, and will enable them to retain absolute power for many years to come. For this reason the outcome of the war is not very promising from the standpoint of the Russian peasants.

WHY 1913 WHEAT WAS CHEAP

In the report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, just published, there are some very important references to the marketing of the 1913 wheat crop, and the result to the farmer. In speaking of the moving of the crop, the report reads as follows:

"The climatic conditions during the harvest time of 1913 were good, and the grain ripened early. This, of course, favored a rapid handling of the crop. In addition to this, everybody concerned in the handling of western grain was well prepared. The different railway com-

panies had marshalled their cars, locomotives and staffs, with an adequacy suggestive of the most scientific of war offices. The terminal elevators were ready and had sufficient capacity. The Government offices and staffs engaged in the handling of grain had been enlarged; and the various commercial agencies were all ready and eager.

"The result was unprecedented in the handling of grain. During the months of September, October and November, 116,385 cars were handled in Winnipeg alone, an average of 53.7 cars per hour, seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day, for three months.

"It is difficult to appreciate the magnitude of this work, and it is still more difficult to appreciate it when consideration is given to the fact that complaints about car shortage, car distribution and congestion were fewer this season than they ever were before. It is quite true that the rushing of this enormous quantity of grain into the market in such a short time was bound to have a depressing effect on the price. This is the other side of the picture. It was magnificent railroading, but it was bad grain trading."

The figures given in the above extract, indicate the splendid work done generally by our railways in handling the wheat as it was offered to them, and give some idea of the organization work necessary on the part of the railway companies to handle such a tremendous volume of business in such a short time. The sequel to this great piece of railroad work is found in another part of the report, and reads as follows:

"The price offered for Canadian wheat of the crop of 1913 was very adversely affected by the enormous quantity pressed upon the market during the months immediately following the harvest. An inquirer cannot help raising the question whether Canada has not lost heavily by her method of selling grain. Crop estimates of an optimistic character, the publication of the large amounts daily inspected, the advertising of the financial difficulties of the moment, the method of trading, which is almost that of public auctioning, and the concentration of all the energies of the country upon the rapid marketing of the crop, are conditions that must tend to 'bear' the market. What prices would a merchant obtain for his stock if he (1) proclaimed that his financial position compelled him to sell immediately; (2) advertised that he had an enormous amount of it on hand; (3) and put his stock up to public auction? Yet Canada acted almost that way in regard to the crop of 1913.

"The Russian Government made provision for enabling the Russian grain to be held back while the torrent from Canada poured into the market. It is probable that this action tended towards preventing a still lower price being offered for Canadian grain. Whether this was so or not, it would be instructive to ascertain how the experiment will work out in regard to the price of Russian wheat. A glance at the grain calendar of the United Kingdom is enough to suggest that it would be difficult for Russia to find a period in which the held-back wheat would not find competition in the British markets."

The above words were written by Dr. McGill, chairman of the Grain Commission, who has made a very careful personal study of conditions affecting the Canadian grain trade both in Canada and the European markets. The striking manner in which he summed up the situation makes it clear to every farmer that present conditions are forcing him to market his wheat at less than its real value, and naturally brings the question "What is the remedy?" In our correspondence columns this week is a letter from John Kennedy bearing vitally upon this same question and which should receive careful consideration. The problem is one which the organized farmers must work out for themselves, with the assistance of other interests affected. With the large volume of grain now going thru the hands of the farmers' companies, it must eventually be possible to devise some means by which the market can be fed slowly and systematically, in order to secure the highest possible price for our wheat.

STOOPING TO FALSEHOOD

We notice that the Press Bureau of the protected manufacturers is still turning out reading matter in the form of "boiler plate" for country weeklies thruout the West, and we also notice that there are a number of these country weeklies limp enough to act, either consciously or unconsciously, as tools in the hands of the Protectionists. One of the latest articles which has been turned out from the protectionist Bureau contains the following sentence: "The Grain Growers' Guide for some time back has been as good as urging the settler to refuse to pay what he owes to the implement companies." This is a cold blooded and deliberate falsehood which has not one vestige of foundation. The Guide has never encouraged, either directly or indirectly, nor have we even suggested that any farmer should attempt to evade his just debts. We have repeatedly stated that all contracts legally made should be carried out, and that if the farmer has made a bad bargain he must suffer the consequence. But we have done all in our power to assist in making the future better and to protect every farmer in every possible way, without doing any injustice to the implement companies. The above falsehood issued by the Protectionists, is, however, quite typical of the unscrupulous methods to which they will stoop to keep the farmer paying tribute and to maintain their unholy influence over the politicians.

MASSEY-HARRIS FIGURES WRONG

The publication of the letter from the Massey-Harris Company two weeks ago has brought some further information to hand on the same subject. The Massey-Harris Company quoted Finance Minister White as saying that the cost of producing a binder at Brantford was either \$7.00 or \$9.00 higher than the cost of producing the same binder in Chicago. In reply to this, we wish to quote Hon. Arthur Meighen, a colleague of Mr. White's in the cabinet. Mr. Meighen, when he was in the opposition, was very strongly in favor of lower tariff on agricultural implements. In fact, on January 18, 1911, he delivered the ablest speech in favor of lower tariff on agricultural implements that has ever been delivered in the House of Commons. The following is an extract from his speech:

"Let me give you a few figures to show that the conditions of manufacture at the present time do not warrant a very material duty of any kind, particularly as respects the articles manufactured by the International Harvester Company, binders, mowers and reapers. I wish I could extend it more, but my proof extends to that, and I gathered my proof from what may be called the very camp of the enemy himself; I go to the officers of the International Harvester Company, and I take the very evidence of an official, Mr. Metcalfe, before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives last year, and I think I will convince the House that there is very little, if any, difference in the cost of production of these machines on this side of the border and in the United States. At pages 7323-4 of the Tariff Hearings of the United States I read the following. Mr. Metcalfe was the representative there for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the International Harvester Company:

"Mr. Cumpacker: Do you manufacture any cheaper in Canada than in the United States?
 "Mr. Metcalfe: They do not.
 "Mr. Cumpacker: As cheaply?
 "Mr. Metcalfe: Comparatively.
 "Mr. Cumpacker: Can you manufacture cheaper than the English manufacturer or the German manufacturer?
 "Mr. Metcalfe: I think they can, otherwise they could not compete with them in Germany and England.

"So that Mr. Metcalfe is on record in admitting that there is comparatively no difference in the cost of manufacturing on the other side of the line and on this. He further admitted that the relative cost of manufacturing on this side of the line and in England and France is in favor of Canada, so that from that point of view there is little to be said in favor of an increase at all events in the duty on these agricultural implements. Mr. Metcalfe is further on record as stating, in the plainest language, that they produce in this country for export abroad, and it is only

reasonable to argue that it is just as cheap to produce those articles on this side as on the other, as otherwise they would manufacture for foreign export on the other side and not on this, since they have factories on both. On page 738 of those tariff hearings, Mr. Metcalfe answered the chairman as follows:

"The Chairman: The International Harvester Company has a plant at Hamilton, Ontario?

"Mr. Metcalfe: They have one there.

"The Chairman: Are you exporting from Canada?

"Mr. Metcalfe: They are.

"The Chairman: To what countries?

"Mr. Metcalfe: All the foreign countries and particularly to France. We are very much interested at the present time in the treaty between Canada and France.

"So that the proof is absolute that if there be any difference in the conditions of manufacturing between this side of the line and the other in relation to these articles, that difference is almost inappreciable."

It will be seen that Mr. Meighen gives the sworn evidence of one of the officials of the International Harvester Company to the effect that the cost of manufacture in Brantford is as low as it is in Chicago. This is better evidence than Mr. White produced in the House of Commons, and may be taken, as Mr. Meighen says, as absolute proof that there is no difference in the cost of manufacture of agricultural implements in Canada and the United States. It is equally safe to assume that the Massey-Harris Company can manufacture as cheaply in Toronto as the International Harvester in Hamilton, so that, from the standpoint of cost, there is absolutely no reason why there should be any tariff protection for agricultural implements in Canada.

Another point which the Massey-Harris Company made in their letter, and which they allow Mr. White to carry the responsibility for is that the Canadian binder is provided with an extra knife and an additional pitman, valued at \$7.00, which extra equipment is not supplied with binders on the American side of the line. In this connection we publish herewith a letter just received, as follows:

"Girvin, Sask.,

"Aug. 3, 1914.

"The Grain Growers' Guide,

"Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sirs:—I have just read the Massey-Harris letter in your issue of July 29th, and in it is a statement that is misleading, and that is that binders are furnished with extra parts in Canada that are not to be had in the U.S. Every one that ever bought a binder in the U.S. also got with it, without extra cost, an extra knife, pitman and carrying trucks. If the hon. gentleman's investigation in regard to price is as trustworthy as the statement concerning the matter mentioned above, it is of little value to the people.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "E. E. GRAY."

While this evidence is not as conclusive as in the other case, yet it is good evidence that the Canadian manufacturer supplies no more equipment than the American, in the case of binders. We would be pleased to have any readers of The Guide, who have purchased binders both in Canada and the United States, communicate with us, and let us know the difference in equipment and the spot cash prices paid.

In the light of the above evidence, we will assume that it is the same binder sold on both sides of the line, and the cost of production in each case is the same. That being so, the Massey-Harris Company's letter admits that the difference in price between Winnipeg and Fargo is \$16.50, and between Winnipeg and Minneapolis is \$21.41. Even on the figures supplied by Mr. White himself, the American binder should be brought into Canada, if there was no duty, for at least \$16.00 less than the price at which the Massey-Harris Company are now selling their binders in Manitoba. The more evidence we get on the matter, the stronger the case grows in favor of free trade in agricultural implements. This \$16.00 is just so much money taken from the farmer and handed to the Massey-Harris Company. The country generally would be more prosperous if this money were evenly distributed among the

farmers who buy binders instead of all being collected together into the Massey-Harris' treasury. As we stated last week, we shall be pleased to give the Massey-Harris Company space to supply further information if they so desire.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR WEIGHTS

The following is an extract from the report of the Grain Commissioners, which will be of special interest to all farmers who patronize country elevators:

The legal inspection of scales in elevators is in the hands of the Inland Revenue Department, and the Board of Grain Commissioners has no means of supervising the actual weighing done in country elevators as it has in the terminal elevators. It is true the Board can investigate any particular complaint, but investigations under these circumstances are not very often of much value. The Board of Grain Commissioners believe that the first condition of accurate weighing is an accurate scale in the country elevator, and that the only method of securing accuracy of scales is a frequent and systematic inspection of scales. The Board further believe that this scale inspection should be accompanied by an inspection of the pits, garners, spouts, and any other parts of the elevator that may affect weighing in any manner, and also an inspection of the method of record keeping in country elevators as regards weights and cars. The inspector of elevator scales should know not only scales, but also elevators and cars. The Board believe, therefore, that there should be created a special class of inspectors for country elevator scales, and that these inspectors should be subject to the Department of Trade and Commerce rather than the Department of Inland Revenue.

It seems a bit peculiar to have a Board of Grain Commissioners in charge of the grain trade, and yet to have such an important function as the control of the weighing in country elevators not subject to their control. If the Board is capable of performing its duties, it should have full control over all these matters relating to the grain trade, otherwise it should not have control of any of them. It would be a simple matter of legislation to correct this confusion.

If The Guide is performing any useful function for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces it is highly desirable that its sphere of usefulness should be widened. Judging by its reception in the past The Guide seems to be regarded favorably by a very large number of farmers. If the reforms demanded by the farmers are worth while, then the best thing to bring them about is to get more farmers thinking and working along the same line with the same purpose in view. In no other way can this be so well and so quickly accomplished as by increasing the number of farmers who read The Guide regularly every week. To enable those who are inclined towards this work to do it more effectively we are now offering a special rate of 25 cents to the end of the year. If you can't collect this from your neighbor, how would it do to make him a present of The Guide for this period, and if he reads it for a few months he will probably continue?

The French soldiers will fight with better spirit now that they are assured that the Franco-Prussian humiliation will be revenged. France will win back her lost provinces and will probably insist upon a war indemnity as large as she paid in 1870.

The emperors or diplomats who have caused the present war are the worst criminals that have ever assumed human form, and for their part in bringing about so much suffering and misery they should receive the severest punishment.

On account of the war situation and the calling of the Canadian Parliament to meet on August 18, it may be taken for granted that the western trips of both Premier Borden and Ex-Premier Laurier will be cancelled, at least for the time being.

Cost of the Boer War

Compiled by the Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, London, England

I.—TO THE BOERS

1. IN MEN

It is always difficult, in fact, impossible, to obtain absolutely correct statistics of the cost of war. There is so much damage wrought by it, both material and moral, which cannot be reckoned. The difficulty is all the greater in even estimating the losses of the enemy, for, unless furnished by themselves, the criteria are wanting.

A Reuter telegram from Pretoria says that, according to an estimate compiled by the Red Cross Identity Depot, which has fulfilled the functions of a casualty office for the Boer forces, the total losses of the latter during the war were:

Killed or died of wounds, 3,700.

Prisoners of war, 32,000 (of whom 700 died).

The total Boer force which has been in the field from first to last was about 75,000.—Westminster Gazette.

In addition to these, however, must be reckoned the deaths incurred in that unique method of modern warfare—the Concentration Camps. The Government returns presented to the House of Commons in June, 1902, the last month of the war, show that during the month of May there were, in these camps, in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal and Cape Colony, 116,572 men, women and children. In the following month, June, the last month of the war, the numbers stood as follows: Transvaal, 10,442 men, 15,220 women, 17,284 children, total, 42,946; Orange River Colony, 7,417 men, 13,683 women, 14,488 children, total, 35,588; Natal, 4,988 men, 9,835 women, 10,802 children, total, 25,625; and in Cape Colony, 936 men, 2,093 women, 2,418 children, total, 5,447. These totals were respectively 23,783 men, 40,831 women, 44,992 children, making altogether 109,606 of whom 160 (41 men, 46 women and 73 children) died during the month, and were added to the total of 18,897 who had perished in these camps previously; making the whole number of deaths in the Concentration Camps no less than 19,057.

2. IN MATERIAL

The money cost of the war to the Boers it is impossible to calculate. The upkeep of their small army in the field cost, of course, considerably less than that of the British, who, through the quantities of war material which fell into the hands of the Boers, contributed to it largely. An examination of the Transvaal balance-sheets, for as long as they were published, shows that from the time of the Jameson Raid, as was inevitable, considerable sums were spent in preparation for war.

Then, to the material cost must be added the value of the farms, residences, and other buildings burnt and destroyed, of which a Government return shows 634 had been destroyed before the end of January, 1902. There must be included the goldfields on the Rand, which were unquestionably the cause of the invasion, and finally the territories of the two republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Boer Leaders in their appeal, declared, "We are convinced, from personal knowledge, that, during the war, at least 30,000 houses on the farms, besides a number of villages, have been burnt or destroyed by the British. Our dwellings, with the furniture, have been burnt or demolished, our orchards cut down, all agricultural implements broken,

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE WITH THE MONEY

The South African War, it has been officially stated, has cost Great Britain alone no less a sum than £223,000,000. But, including all charges, on both sides, the total cost of the war cannot have been less than £250,000,000. These figures are easily written and pronounced, but how many of us have any adequate conception of what they represent. In order to aid us in forming some idea of this prodigious sum, let us see what we, as a nation, could have done with the money if it were laid out for constructive purposes instead of being spent on destructive warfare.

We might then have provided:

	£
100 "Garden Cities," or Model Towns, each town containing 1,000 houses, each of the average value of £1,000	100,000,000
2,000,000 Old Age Pensions for the needy and deserving, at £25 a year, or nearly 10s. a week each, 1 year.....	50,000,000
1,000 Public Parks, at £25,000 each park; 2,500 acres at £100 per acre.....	25,000,000
50,000 Model Houses, with from 5 to 8 rooms, bathroom and small garden, at £400 each.....	20,000,000
500,000 Free Allotments of Garden Ground, averaging an acre apiece, at £25 an acre.....	12,500,000
1,250 Places of Worship, available for philanthropic and instructive purposes during the week, at £10,000 each.....	12,500,000
100 Model Dwellings or Lodging Houses, for the poor men and women, with a garden to each, at £50,000 each.....	5,000,000
500 Cottage Hospitals, at £10,000 each.....	5,000,000
200 Polytechnics or Intermediate Schools, at £25,000 each.....	5,000,000
100 Public Libraries, at £20,000 each.....	2,000,000
100 Baths and Wash-houses, at £20,000 each.....	2,000,000
200 Sets of Almshouses, at £10,000 each.....	2,000,000
50 Orphan Asylums, at £50,000 each.....	2,500,000
20 Reformatory Schools, at £50,000 each.....	1,000,000
2,000 Life Boats, etc., or Fire Brigade Apparatus, at £750 each.....	1,500,000
100 Floating Hospitals for Sailors, at £10,000 each.....	1,000,000
10 Sea Bathing Infirmaries or Sanatoria, at £100,000 each.....	1,000,000
1,000 Soup Kitchens, at £1,000 each.....	1,000,000
20 Asylums and Penitentiaries, at £50,000 each.....	1,000,000
Total.....	£250,000,000

Two Hundred and Fifty Millions

This enormous sum may be represented in other ways, which may help the mind to grasp it, e.g.:—

A million bank notes packed solidly, like leaves in a book, make a pile over 200 feet high. This sum of 250 millions, if it were packed in £5 Bank of England notes, would make a pile nearly two miles high.

It represents one thousand million days' labor paid for at the rate of 5s. a day.

It would allow over 4s. for every man, woman and child on the habitable globe.

It would afford a present of £5 16s. 0d. to every person in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of £7 13s. 0d. to every person in England and Wales alone.

It would erect and furnish 200 such institutions as the Crystal Palace, near London, costing a million and a quarter each.

It would make 250 light railways, each 100 miles long, at a cost of £10,000 per mile.

It would purchase a new suit of clothes, costing nearly £6 apiece, for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom (40 million persons).

It would pay the present total annual cost of paupers in the United Kingdom (13½ million pounds) for 18½ years.

It is stated, however, that the number raised in South Africa is "uncertain."

(b) Actual Losses

The earlier official summary issued monthly by the War Office, which was of more than usual interest, in view of the conclusion of Peace, shows the losses in the Field Force, South Africa, from the beginning of the campaign up to and including the month of May, to be as follows:—

N.C.O.'s Officers and Men	
Killed in action	518 5,256
Died of wounds	183 1,835
Prisoners who have died in captivity	5 97
Died of disease	339 12,911
Accidental deaths	27 771
Total deaths in South Africa	1,072 20,870
Missing and prisoners (ex- cluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity)	105
Sent home as invalids	3,116 72,314
Total, South African Field Force	4,188 93,289
	448,435 97,477

Hence a total of 97,477 as casualties of one kind or another.

Even without the Colonial and Indian help, Great Britain had provided 337,219 officers and men.

2. IN MONEY

Another Parliamentary Return issued since the close of the war, in one of its tables declares the total of war charges in South Africa to be £222,974,000, or in round numbers two hundred and twenty-three millions. That is, including all charges on both sides, the actual money cost cannot have been less than £250,000,000. Another table shows the proceeds of new taxation from 1900 to 1903 to amount to £76,025,000, the increase in the Income Tax alone supplying £39,377,000 of this amount.

A third table of this Parliamentary Return shows that the total amount borrowed for the war is £159,000,000, which, added to £635,040,965, the amount of the National Debt at the beginning of the period, all payments to the Sinking Fund being, of course, suspended, makes the present amount of the Debt £794,040,965, although a National Debt Return shows that the gross liabilities of the State on March 31, 1902, stood at £768,443,386.

These sums must be further increased by the amounts provided by Parliament "in view of the conclusion of Peace," the total of which is shown by another Return published by the War Office, November 6, 1902, to be £40,250,000.

3. IN "MORAL DAMAGE"

This is, of course, impossible to estimate, although equally real, tangible and appreciable as the money cost, the vast totals of which no imagination can grasp. It is, however, a curious paradox, carrying with it a kind of grim irony, that the moral cost of victory is usually greater for the victor than the vanquished. This is the testimony of history, and, not the least, of recent history.

The simplicity and vigor of the ancient Roman Republic were overcome by the luxury and effeminacy which the Romans brought home from their Eastern conquests; and the Empire itself in turn went down before the barbarians, because of the moral weaknesses which resulted from its own military condition and conquests. A notable illustration within living memory is that of the Franco-Prussian War. The milliards which were wrung from the vanquished nation called out all her strength and promoted rapid recuperation of national vigour, while they proved anything but a strength and blessing to the conquerors who had exacted them.

It is always so. Great as have been the gains in South Africa; the moral price which has been paid for them by the British nation has been unspeakably out of proportion; and some of its most priceless treasures—its prestige, progress and liberty, have been endangered to secure the result. And what result? Neither of the contending parties gained what it set out to win, and neither can claim absolute victory. For both, the war policy has proved a mistake. It is the most recent, and one of the most striking illustrations of the futility of all war.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

WAR CLOUDS

It is unbelievable that a great European war can happen in this, the twentieth century. It is so illogical, so barbarous.

Not so long since when individuals could not agree one of them was wont to say, "I have a good sword to prove that I am right," but in English speaking countries it is now forbidden by law to settle a dispute after this fashion, since it is obvious that no sword or pistol, however deftly handled, can influence the equity of a dispute. But in international disputes we are not so wise, and duels between nations continue, on the old barbarous supposition that might makes right. How unutterably stupid!

War proves nothing. What it does is to demoralize commerce so that years of terrible financial depression are sure to follow a great conflict. We are still suffering from the financial uneasiness generated by the late Balkan war.

War fills the coffers of the great firms engaged in the manufacture of guns and ammunition, and one can't help wondering whether this threatened war is springing from the indignation of the people of Austria or from the greed of these great firms. It has been proven beyond dispute that they have for years been striving to stir up war to revive a languishing business.

War destroys art treasures and libraries and many of the fruits of culture, which it has taken generations to produce and which can never be replaced.

Finally, war destroys the flower of a country's manhood, and leaves in its wake a trail, not only of dead bodies, but of wrecked homes and broken hearts.

And it is this infamous thing that men say we women must not be given the right to decide upon—that because it is men who fight, it must be men who legislate about wars. Do these people ever ask themselves who it is that suffers the long years of privation that follow the war, who it is that supplies the men for the battlefield, who it is that stays at home and agonizes for husband, or son or brother out at the front? Do not the women of the country pay as big a price for war as the men? You will find an eloquent answer in the wrecked homes of the Balkan States. Then, shouldn't the women be allowed to say whether or not they are willing to pay this price in order to acquire or retain so many miles of territory?

Indeed there is reason to hope that within the next decade the mothers of the world will rise up and put an end to war, that they will refuse to bear and rear sons to be shot down in order to settle a dispute between nations, or to gratify the greed of gun-making corporations.

Women have never been cowards when it came to serving their country in their country's need, but when they become legislators they will find a saner method of settling differences of opinion than by sending their sons to rot on the battlefield.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ADVICE FOR "LAZY YANKEE"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of the Grain Growers' Guide for about three years, and think it the best paper, as it shows up what is going on independent of party or any of the large interests.

I read not only the two pages especially for women, but as much of the other pages as I can possibly find time to read.

I consider it a woman's duty to read and know what is going on, and questions that interest men, I think, should interest women as well.

Some go to the Bible for proof that women should not have the ballot. I can see nothing there to convince anyone that woman has no interests outside her house. The very fact that God placed Eve outside in this big world, not inside the four walls of a kitchen, ought to prove that she was intended to

be a companion for her husband, and to see and understand whatever interests him.

I am sure Sir Rodmond Roblin has had a bad scare. When I read his reply to the Political Equality League, which went before him last winter asking for Woman Suffrage, I hoped he would be defeated. However, the bold stand he took and the out-and-out refusal to ever extend the franchise to women was really more manly than our Premier Scott's childish, indefinite promises, which he never intends to fulfil.

But here, here! I sat down to write some help for "Lazy Yankee" with her chickens. Feed the chicks dry bread crumbs and dry wheat bran the first week, adding crushed oats the second week. Don't forget that the chicks need sand and fine grit from the first. Before they get food at all put sand before them, and water which is not strong

are hard to raise. It is a good investment to buy pure-bred male birds every year.

A SUFFRAGETTE AND POULTRY WOMAN

CONCERNING PROPERTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you kindly answer, thru your columns, just how the Saskatchewan law stands in regard to a married man who dies without making a will, (a) having a wife only; (b) having a wife and children.

A WIFE

If a man who has no children dies without a will, all the property goes to the wife, but when there are children she gets just one-third.—F.M.B.

CARE OF INFANTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader of The Grain Growers' Guide, which just came to our knowl-

needed medical advice. Doctors always advise weighing baby often to ascertain how he is prospering.

If oatmeal gruel is given in cream or rich milk instead of diluting with water the constipation will be overcome, I think. The milk given a baby should be very clean. The cow's udder should be washed before milking, and the first milk in the teats, which is very apt to contain bacteria, should be milked on the ground. Of course the pail and hands of milker must be perfectly clean. The milk should be kept away from foods and in a cool place. Barley gruel is very strengthening for babies. Prune juice is often given for constipation.

Castoria contains a drug, and no medicine should be given babies or children that contains drugs. Castor oil is not good for a household remedy on account of the binding effect afterward. In extreme cases of diarrhoea it is not a laxative that may be given without punishment, for it depends upon an irritating, acrid substance for its purgative action. Olive oil is much better to give infants and is a food. Olive oil rubbed into the spine of an abnormal baby will give it strength daily.

A crust or bread stick of whole-wheat bread, made one-third whole wheat, two-thirds white flour, or same of Graham flour, is a very splendid thing for a baby to hold in its tiny hands. A baby four months old will be able to do this and will derive much nourishment from it. They always have something in their tiny hands and mouths, and why not occasionally give them something that will build up the system.

I hope the time will come when there will be a war on the "soothers," or rubber nipple, which is being poked into hundreds of babies' mouths. Can the foolish mother not see what permanent injury the constant motion of the little muscles and glands of the throat will cause. Many children undergo an operation for enlarged tonsils and many suffer and die from throat troubles caused by the use of this useless rubber nipple. If baby cries, let him cry if he is comfortable. If he cries over fifteen minutes he needs his mother. Some say an hour won't hurt him. Take care of baby, but don't worry every time he cries, that is the only way he has to exercise his lungs.

A baby should never be given soothing syrups or cough syrups. Give him plenty of fresh air, day and night, free from draughts, a drink of sterilized water many times during the day, and don't kiss him on the mouth or on his face or hands when you have a cold. Give him a laxative of senna leaves or olive oil when he gets a cold, and take care he doesn't contract more.

I would suggest sun baths for Mrs. Reaville's baby. Begin with a few minutes at a bath, protect the head and let the sun shine on spine, then increase time until an hour for each bath. Put salt in the baby's bath water also.

Oatmeal Gruel

Two tablespoons rolled oats, one pint of water. Cook two hours.

Barley Jelly

Soak three tablespoonfuls of pearl barley over night, add one pint fresh water, one-quarter teaspoonful salt. Cook in double boiler four hours, add water as needed. When cooked should be one pint.

I fear my letter has grown too long for publication. Just blue pencil it as you wish, Miss Beynon.

I would certainly like to know how this little mother manages with her four little ones.

We have had a most delightful summer, and now the air is getting cooler evenings, but we hope Jack Frost will stay away for several weeks yet.

Best wishes for success to the little mother and Miss Beynon, also the readers. I would like to correspond with some young woman who would like to know about the West.

MOTHERKIN.



ONE OF THE WORLD'S ILLUSTRIOS BACTERIOLOGISTS

Madame Victor Henri has attracted the attention of the whole civilized world by her work in ultra-violet rays. With the aid of her husband she has demonstrated the transformability of microbial entities.

alkali. I use soft water, if possible, the first two weeks. Fine charcoal and bran keeps them healthy. To have strong, active chicks, it is much better to have them on soft ground which has been deeply plowed or spaded. I prefer a yard as described for the first month to letting them range. It is well to have the yard partly grass or something growing.

By the time the chicks are a month or six weeks old they are just as well fed on whole grain, both oats and wheat, continuing the dry bran always before them in hoppers, charcoal and grit to keep them healthy.

I cannot understand their going blind. Dirty coops are blamed for giving sore eyes to chicks and ducklings, or the dry sulphur getting in their eyes would tend to make them go blind. Are your chicks not inbred? When no new blood is added to the flock every year the chicks

edge this spring. I am writing to reply to a request by Mrs. B. Reaville. We have two children, ages nearly four and one and a half years. I had a little difficulty in the feeding of our first, the little daughter, and I deeply sympathize with this mother, with her hands so full of little duties.

If she will write to Emma Gary Wallace, Department Care and Feeding of Children, care of "American Motherhood," Cooperstown, New York, U.S.A., and give the age of her baby, also state difficulty and enclose a stamp, she will receive a diet list, also important information. These diet cards are sent to anyone for the asking, and are for any age. Also a free copy of the magazine will be sent for the asking.

We are many miles from a good doctor, so I keep in touch with Dr. R. U. Pierce, of Buffalo, New York, and he helped me with our little son when it

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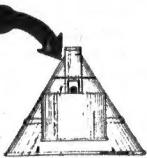
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**MINUTE VACUUM WASHER CO.
Dept. 59 Franklin Building, Toronto, Ont.**

The Mail Bag

FINANCING GRAIN ON FARM

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed many comments on my address delivered at the annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada, in Toronto, on June 28. More particularly I have before me the comments of the "Financial Times" as follows:

"Mr. Kennedy's plea for banking accommodation to enable the western farmers to store their grain rather than rush it upon the market as soon as it is threshed was a powerful and convincing one. The proposed improvement does not, however, depend upon the action of the banks alone, as it is obviously necessary that the farmers should have better provision for safe storage of their grain if it is to be made collateral for bank advances."

This goes to show very correctly that it is a matter for the farmers to take part in and assist, in so far as it is possible, the Banking Association to work out a workable measure whereby our banks would be protected from any undue risk in advancing say 50 per cent. of the value of the farmers' grain crop, while remaining in store on the farm. Now, I would like to point out that, in my opinion, it is up to the farmers of the West to show in no uncertain way that they are prepared to go the limit, in so far as reason and common-sense would permit, in meeting the bankers in their demands for bringing about a fair working arrangement.

I would also suggest a brief outline of a plan which might act as a basis to get to work on:

1. That a printed document be prepared and agreed upon by both parties, that when signed by the farmer he shall receive 50 per cent. of the value, and that then and there the grain absolutely becomes the property of the bank under the following conditions:

2. That the farmer should have the right to sell said grain to whom he likes, in any way he sees fit and at any time it may seem good to him to do so, providing, however, that he must in all cases, if the bank so demands, sell before the new crop is ready for the market.

3. That it be made an offense under the Criminal Code for a farmer to dispose of grain or the proceeds of grain on which such advance has been received without first reimbursing the bank the amount advanced. If it were found necessary, additional protection for the bank could be provided by means of a uniform lock for granaries, this to be provided by the bank and the key held by them.

We have three Provincial Associations, with fourteen hundred local associations, and we have two hundred or more points in Saskatchewan covered by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator system, and nearly one hundred in Alberta, and over one hundred in Manitoba. Now at all those points a united working arrangement could be made whereby a system could be put in force, making every local and every member thereof a party to the scheme, in duty bound to assist and protect the bank wherever possible, thru united effort to encourage honest dealing, and discourage dishonest dealing. I do not hesitate to say that it is up to the farmers in the West to assist in providing machinery that will enable the banks to carry out such a policy. I would also like to point out in the plainest way I can that when the farmer signs the document above referred to, that he makes a declaration that he has in store in his granary one thousand bushels of wheat, more or less, as the case may be, according to machine measurement, or some other means of accurate weight if found necessary, and that he will faithfully carry out all demands contained in this contract. It may be necessary to say that the bank's claim takes priority over all other claims, to such a point as the Dominion legislation may decide. I would also like to point out what an economical gain could come from such a working arrangement, as labor, machinery and power play such an important part in production. Thru such a policy threshing and fall plowing can be greatly facilitated. First, by hav-

ing portable granaries on the farm, setting the machine near the granary and spouting the grain direct into the granary, thereby doing away with a number of teams and men that are usually used under the present system. Then, again, fall plowing can be carried on while the grain remains in store on the farm instead of our being compelled to draw the grain to market in order to pay pressing obligations, as we are compelled to do under the present circumstances. I personally have known machines, teams and men to stand idle for the want of more men and teams to carry the grain away to market, whereas had they been able to spout the grain into a portable granary they could have gone on with the threshing. In conclusion I would say that the labor problem is a hard one to solve when you stop and consider that no man was born a slave for me. Then is it not up to us to govern our business according to circumstances, and not find fault that men are not ready to come forward to work for us for a period of thirty or forty days and then stand in amazement as to how they are to get a living for the balance of the year? I seriously believe that this is a work which the Grain Growers' Inter-Provincial council should deal with without delay.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.

Premier Scott on Mortgage Act

Editor, Guide:—I am sending you herewith copy of a letter which I have today written in reply to a question concerning the launching of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage scheme. Inasmuch as this is a matter of widespread public interest it occurs to me that you might desire to convey to your readers the information contained in the letter. Believe me, very sincerely yours,

WALTER SCOTT.

Premier's Office,
Regina, August 3, 1914.

John A. Putt, Esq.,
Sec., Bailey G.G.A.,
Pinkham, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I wrote you on 16th July upon receipt from you of a resolution adopted by your association urging upon the government the importance of immediately putting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Act into force and stated that I should have the resolution placed before the government at an early date. Since then the government have again considered the subject.

I am directed to communicate with you further and to say that even prior to last week the prospect of a sufficient improvement in the conditions of the Old Country financial markets to justify an attempt to launch our co-operative farm loans scheme was not bright. The total demoralization of the money situation by the present trouble in Europe practically destroys all possibility of hope of the Act being brought into operation this year.

Your members, no doubt understand that the Act contemplates the procuring of most of the necessary monies by the sale of the Co-operative Company's bonds in London. Our home savings available for investment in these bonds cannot be expected to supply beyond a very limited amount of the total monies required. Most of the bonds for a time at least must be disposed of to the same investors who buy our government and railway company bonds. These investors are on the far side of the Atlantic. Everyone in any degree conversant with such matters will readily see how important it is, keeping an eye open to the future success of the co-operative money scheme, that it shall not be damaged at the start by having its first bond issue floated when the market is unfavorable. The success of subsequent issues will certainly depend considerably on the fate of the first issue. For months past the market conditions have been so bad that both governments and railway companies have hesitated to offer bonds for sale—bonds which are a regular and well-known article to the Old Country

Continued on Page 18

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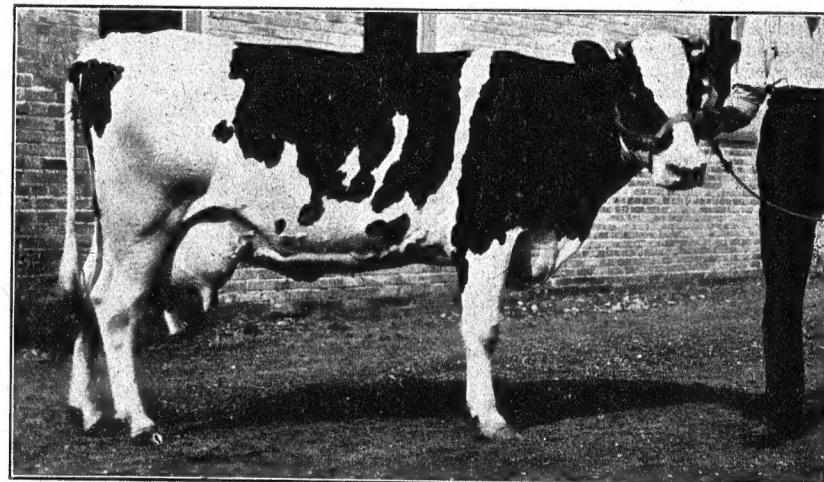
Regina Exhibition

Regina, the Queen City of the Western Provinces, has once more vindicated her ability to deserve such a royal title by holding one of the best exhibitions in the West during the week commencing on July 27 and finishing on August 1. The development which has taken place in all branches of livestock, particularly along those lines other than horse raising, was very strongly emphasized, and the presence of so many excellent animals shown by new exhibitors was a very significant indication of the success of the live-stock policy introduced by the Department of Agriculture in the Province of Saskatchewan. Besides the entries in the show ring other evidences of the progressive policy of the department were everywhere noticeable. In the government building there was to be found a splendid exhibit put on jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the University of Saskatchewan, consisting of exhibits of various grasses and fodder crops, models of economical farm layouts, models of farm buildings showing framing and all equipment necessary for a modern barn, models of haying machinery, a line shaft set up, run by a gasoline engine and belted to a number of machines such as are in daily use on every farm, together with many other excellent features, all of which clearly demonstrated some particular factor which, if applied to farm methods, would tend to make them more efficient.

Livestock Demonstrations

Out in the grounds, too, were to be found three demonstration pens showing the steps of grading up range sheep. In one pen there was a bunch of range ewes and lambs sired by pure-bred rams.

The Regina district is justly consid-



"VALESTIA TRIUMPH"

First Prize Holstein aged cow at Regina Exhibition, owned by H. H. Hancox, Dominion City, Man.

In the next were to be found the progeny of a second cross of pure-bred rams on range ewes, and in the last pen were to be found a couple of pure-bred sheep. Adjoining this was an open-front poultry house of the most satisfactory design for the West, a large scratching floor being provided for, and all equipment, including watering troughs, feed hoppers, roosting perches and trap nests. A flock of chickens was in possession and seemed to be doing extremely well in their model surroundings. Immediately behind the poultry house was a farrowing pen for sows, and, to make the demonstration complete a fine, smooth, Tamworth sow, with her young family were enjoying the comfort of this modern but inexpensive pen. A detailed description with full specifications for the construction of this pen will be published in a later issue. The progressiveness of the department was also to be found in the excellent cooking demonstrations which were given daily in the Dairy Building and the interest manifested at all times by the ladies was a certain indication of the popularity and benefit to be gained by these demonstrations.

The expression of the agricultural development of a province is to be found in the relative success of its fair and it is certainly a matter worthy of notice and of commendation to record that the

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little more quality in the hocks than J. E. Martin's "Everest's Headlight," which took first place at Brandon. Heggie's "Rosehaugh Prince" was third. Yearlings went first to Robert Sinton's "Golden Youth," second to Will Grant's "Carrughan Knight," and third to "Chief of the Willows," owned by Smith Bros.

There was a prize given in every breed for the showing of any amateur exhibitor, and in Clydes, "Haile's Surprise," owned by Thos. How, took the red over "Chief of the Willows," owned by Smith Bros.

There was only one entry in brood mares with foal at foot, the prize going to "Lady Mackay," owned by Smith Bros. In yeld mares Grant's "Lady Hopetown," champion mare at Winnipeg in 1913, repeated her performance in Regina and showed in good fit, with plenty of action. Stutt's "Flower of Shallock" was second and is a good, well ribbed, typy mare, while Heggie's "Meadowlawn Princess" came third.

Three-year-old fillies were placed: 1, "Fanny Mitchell," J. E. Martin's winning mare; 2, "Meadowlawn Jean," owned by Will Grant. In two-year-old fillies "Lady Grace," a fine, straight mover, owned by Grant was first; "Queen of Overhill," a nice quality mare, owned by Archibald, was second, and another of his good mares, "Orveta," was third.

In yearling fillies there was a certain amount of criticism of the placing. Will Grant's "Princess Currughan" being placed over Martin's futurity winner, "Pearl Guide." The first horse is perhaps a little more stylish and a little heavier jointed than "Pearl Guide," but the latter colt has real type and is the essence of quality. Third place went to "Crownhill Belle," belonging to T. Heggie, and fourth to "White Stockings," owned by Smith Bros. The amateur exhibitor class went to animals owned by Smith Bros. The champion horse was "Haile's Surprise," which later received grand championship, and reserve was "Glendale Squire." Clyde mare championship went to "Fanny Mitchell," with "Lady Hopetown" reserve.

In Canadian Bred Clydesdales most of the awards were repeated, the same horses appearing which had already competed in the open classes.

Champion Canadian bred stallion was "Carrughan Knight," and champion Canadian bred mare was "Lady Grace."

Percherons

The Percheron show was not very outstanding this year and both in point of quality and numbers the showing was quite noticeably below usual standards. There were no Alberta breeders present, thus accounting for the small entry. Among the exhibitors were to be found: W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal; R. P. Stanley, Moosomin; W. D. Chase, Roche Perce; F. E. Williams, Rouleau; A. K. Larsen and W. A. Hazleton, Edgeley; D. MacCallum, Forrest; and W. J. Elhinney, Regina. The awards were placed by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

The aged stallion class brought out three large bodied sires, "Tecumseh," owned by Grey being first; "Izola," owned by Williams, being second, and "Paramount Regent," belonging to Larsen and Hazleton being third.

Stanley's "Lubec," was given premier place in three-year-olds and eventually landed the championship. The Brandon champion "MacCallum Mac," again obtained the red in 1913 foals. In the female classes Uppers had a fine string and carried off the majority of the first places. Their splendid mare "Marjorie," was first in the brood mare class and champion female, with "Irene" as reserve.

The Canadian bred Percherons were practically the same as in the open classes, Upper's "Tecumseh" being the champion stallion and "Marjorie" the champion female.

Belgians

The really outstanding feature of the fair was the showing of Belgian horses. Heretofore this breed has received little attention on account of the poor shape and small showing which has been the rule but this year the splendid qualities of the breed have been especially

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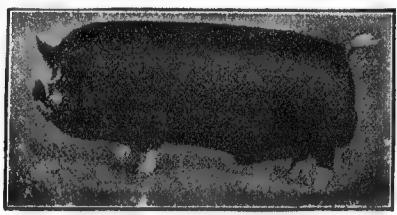
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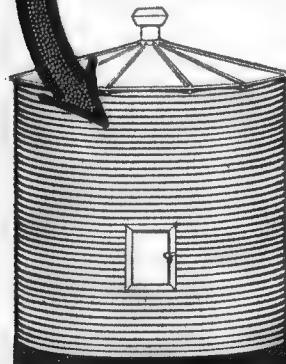
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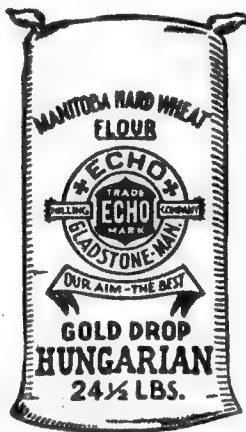
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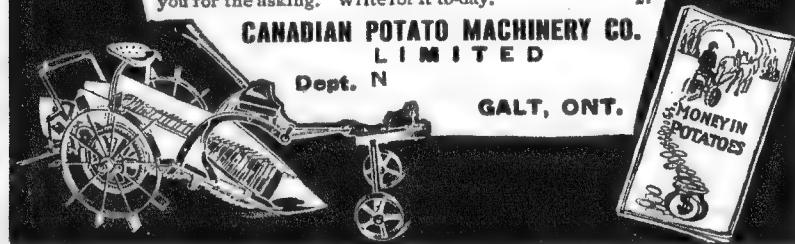
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brought out in contrast to previous showings and the exhibit was one such as would do credit to any breed in any show ring. This change is in a measure due to the efforts of the Belgian breeders in forming a Belgian Horse Breeders' association; one of the essentials to membership being that each member be an exhibitor. The result has been highly satisfactory in that the show fitting and quality, two factors which have been lacking in former years, were much to the fore this year, making, with the splendid body of the Belgian, an exhibit of great merit. Among those showing were E. Pootmans and Sons, Regina; A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach; Jas. E. Price, Regina; Geo. Rupp, Lampman; R. H. Edwards, Arlington Beach; W. J. Mortson, Fairlight; and R. P. Stanley, Moosomin. T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., placed the ribbons, and his judgment gave satisfaction in all quarters. A big, topy stallion of fair quality and good action owned by A. A. Downey and called "Orange de Hofstade," was easily first in the aged stallion class and later was awarded championship. Stanley's "Indigene du Nord" came second, and Rupp's "Aubin" was third.

Females showed plenty of type and quality. Price's "Dutchess" being first in the aged mare class, with Downey's "Sarah de Hooghelede" second. In geld mares Pootmans obtained first and second on "Augusta" and "Cocotte" and in three-year-old fillies the only entry, Edward's "Arlington's Pride," took first place and later female championship.

Cattle

The Shorthorn classes were again in strong array and demonstrated their excellent qualities as one of the choicest beef breeds. Four herds were competing, and since they were the same as had shown at the other fairs and the awards were largely similar it will be unnecessary to give any detailed account of the placing. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., placed the ribbons and the exhibitors were Yule and Bowes, Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; J. G. Barron, Carberry; and J. A. Watt, Elora. Champion bull was Carpenter and Ross's "Craighill," with Watt's "Lavender Scott" reserve. The champion junior bull was "Gainford Perfection," with "Fairview Jubilee King" as reserve. "Gainford Perfection" was grand champion. Junior champion female and female grand champion was "Dutchess 50th," while the senior female champion was "Jealousy 4th."

In Herefords, three of the herds which have been on the circuit together competed again and one other local herd, in very good fit but with scarcely the same quality as the others, came in for some of the money. The herds competing were those of A. B. Cook, Townsend, Mont.; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man., and W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg, Sask. In the bull classes usual placing prevailed, Cook's "Fairfax 16th," being aged and grand champion, with Clifford's "Lord Fairfax" junior champion. In females the placing of the aged cow class gave rise to a good deal of comment, in view of the fact that it was practically turned upside down by the judge. Clifford's "Perfection Lass," which has usually been first, was placed fifth; Cook's "Bonnie Lass 7th," usually fifth, was placed second; Clifford's "Miss Brae 26th," the second place cow in most fairs, was put top, and Chapman's cows, "Gay Lass 5th" and "Bella 2nd," were reversed from their ordinary placing of third and fourth. The remainder of the classes went largely as usual.

The Aberdeen Angus contest ranged between the two champion herds of Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. Prof. G. Day, Guelph, did good work in handling the awards. The senior and grand championship was won by McGregor's "Evreux of Hartviestown," and the junior champion was the same breeder's "Enjoiere of Glencarnock." In females the honors were fairly evenly divided, McGregor obtaining grand and aged championships on the cow "Key of Heather."

Dairy Cattle

The dairy cattle showing was one of which any exhibition might well be

Continued on Page 19

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Bores a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road. Bores everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking, rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

Lisbie Mfr. Co.,
Box 580 Clarinda, Iowa.

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

It will pay you to write for our New Catalogue

Binder and Mower Sections and Guard Plates

4 C. with rivets

Best Quality Well Made

\$3.50 UP ANY MAKE



Set of Five Wrenches 60c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE \$1.85 UP

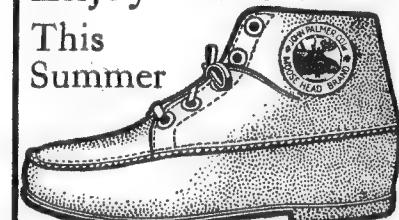
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CREAM WANTED!

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Cream; furnish cans and pay express charges. Write—

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd.
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Enjoy Foot Ease This Summer



Get a pair of these specially made shoes and avoid heavy footwear that will give you tired, aching feet. We are specialists in this line and have been making our famous

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"
for over thirty years. They are light yet extra strong and durable, specially suitable for farmers, ranchers, trackmen and laborers. We make them of our celebrated oil-tanned Skowhegan waterproof leather on easy fitting right and left lasts, with solid waterproof leather soles and heels and solid insoles. We send them anywhere in Canada or U. S. for \$3 a pair, all charges paid to you. Remit by postal or express order, stating size. Same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.50. Write for catalogue G.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited,
Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 17

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DAYSVILLE ORGANIZED

Enclosed find \$7.00 membership fees from Daysville Association, which was formed on the 25th inst. Fred Webb and James Falconer, of Mervin, assisted us in organizing.

The following officers were elected: President, James McNab; vice-president, David Sinclair; secretary-treasurer, John Gunter; directors, Frank Gathier, Frank Douglas, Tom Hunter, Frank Carlson, John Conley, Joseph Barr.

JOHN GUNTER,
Secretary, Daysville Branch.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

The following resolution was passed by our Local Board for publication in The Guide and other leading newspapers:

"Whereas a portion of the public press has seen fit to severely criticize our Mr. Charles Dunning and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.,

"Be it therefore resolved, That we, the directors of Local No. 100, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., be put on record as being entirely satisfied with the treatment accorded us and our supporters by the management of the above named company, and that we have entire confidence in Mr. Charles Dunning."

J. R. MOSIMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTOR REID AT PERLEY

This Local holds its meetings monthly on the first Monday of the month. Our last meeting was a special one. We convened at 4 o'clock p.m. and J. F. Reid our District Director having been previously invited was present.

After disposing of the ordinary business Mr. Reid took the platform and gave us a very instructive and helpful address. We are just on the eve of getting incorporated for trade and Mr. Reid went into this matter very fully, to the satisfaction of even the most doubting Thomas. We believe it would be a good plan for someone like Mr. Reid to visit every Local in this convention; it would have the effect of clearing away lots of hazy ideas that might exist. Mr. Reid also took up several of the more prominent branches of the Association's work, showing us our need of thorough organization and plenty of stick-to-it-iveness. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Reid, and to show our appreciation it was moved and unanimously carried that same be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

The ladies having formed a "Women's Auxiliary" were present at the meeting. Their president, Mrs. Snedker, gave a report of their first meeting, to the effect that they had organized with twelve members to start with. The ladies had their baskets and entertained us very liberally.

Our local merchants are getting very anxious to quote prices to us at greatly reduced figures, and our implement men would like to use us very nicely, as compared with former years. We are looking forward to seeing all farm implements sold at a great deal less money and for cash.

GEORGE MESS,
Sec., Perley Association.

BANISH THE BAR

The following is an extract from an address delivered to the "Banish the Bar League" convention at Saskatoon, Aug. 1, by Secretary J. B. Musselman:

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is an extensive organization of farmers throughout the province, and consists of properly organized local associations with a central office at Moose Jaw.

There are now some 850 local associations throughout Saskatchewan, each with a president, a secretary and a board of directors, and each the nucleus of what is rapidly becoming in most places, a powerful unit in a grand and comprehensive scheme of organization, educa-

tion, co-operation and emancipation of the farmers as a class.

Experience and observation have shown that in these 800 units much of the best intelligence amongst the farmers is found within this large farmers' organization. During its thirteen years of life the Grain Growers' Association has always had a lofty moral tone, and our deliberations in convention have ever been tempered with moderation and carried on with a marked degree of self-control and decorum. Our great conventions have yielded to majority rule with an easy grace, unsurpassed by any other deliberative body and an evident subservience of personal interests to those of the class as a whole, well worthy of so great and representative an organization.

At our great Moose Jaw convention of February last, with its 800 or more farmer delegates, many contentious subjects were discussed. There was no tendency to pass lightly upon any important resolution and few resolutions were passed to which no voice of objection was raised. When the question of banishing the bar from our fair province was put to the big meeting, however, there was not a delegate, not one, of the whole 800 present, who for a moment raised his voice in opposition, not a single contrary argument was advanced, nor did it appear to occur to any one that this momentous question was one for debate. Indeed, by absolutely spontaneous action the whole assembly rose as one man to vote for the prohibition of the retail sale of liquor and amidst tumultuous applause, and with very evident pleasure to himself, President Maharg declared the motion carried unanimously, there being not one dissenting voice.

That was a proud moment for many of us. Indeed it is doubtful if any other class of men in the province could have handled this subject in the same manner. None of these delegates were selected with any consideration for the attitude they would assume on this question. They did not even know that the matter would come up for discussion. What convention of men of other trades or professions so selected could have carried such a resolution without keen opposition? Could any of the trade and labor unions or strictly mercantile associations have so handled the question? Could the doctors, the lawyers or even the preachers if selected promiscuously from all denominations have carried this resolution without opposition? Was it accident that these thousand farmers did so? I am sure that no one privileged to look on and to study the earnest faces of the men would for one moment term their action a mere accident or occasioned by a temporary fervor. There had been no rousing speeches to inspire the delegates, indeed there had been no speeches at all. Not an argument was advanced on either side. It was purely the result of education and a fuller knowledge of the things that make for the farmers' best interests.

Each of these delegates was more or less of a leader in his own district. They were men who are deliberately studying economic conditions and the best interests of their class. These men knew, as all advanced thinkers must know, that from an economic viewpoint the drink curse presses with extraordinary weight upon the farmers of Saskatchewan, and if sympathy rather than self-interest is the power which impels, surely the demon drink works his most pathetically cruel deeds upon the home-steader freezing out on the bleak prairie, and upon his anxious, agonizing wife waiting thru the cold, cruel night for the sound of crunching hoofs and creaking runners upon the winding trail, racked by fear, buoyed by hope, crushed by a sickening dread that the faithful horses or the patient oxen may bring home a lifeless corpse, stark and frozen, instead of a living husband and protecting father.

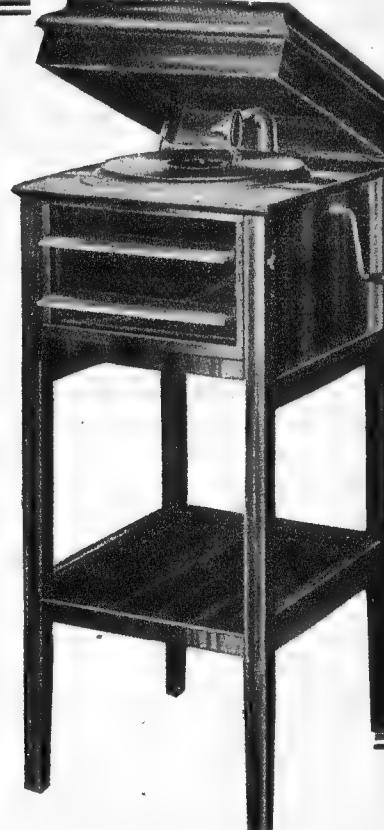


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This small cash payment makes it possible for every farm home to possess one. Similar monthly payments make the machine yours in a few months—an entertainment in your home that you would never afterward be without.



Twelve Standard Double Disc Records

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Willowdale Stock Farm

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BERKSHIRE SWINE
BARRED ROCK POULTRY
Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old; fifty choice Berkshires, 2 to 3½ months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100, year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on

L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THERE'S A REASON

J. H. Roberts reports that the Sullivan Lake Local No. 312 is slowly but surely increasing, its membership now standing at fifty, and before the season is much further advanced they hope to have still more. Co-operative purchasing is receiving considerable attention, and the members have saved from 20 to 40 per cent. on formaldehyde, flour, feed, posts, wire, oils, twine, on local prices. In the near future they look forward to becoming an active unit of the Castor District Association, which is about to be formed. On July 1 last a very successful picnic was held by this local. They were favored with a beautiful day and a large crowd turned out from Castor and the neighboring unions south of that place, the funds being handsomely augmented in consequence.

RED DEER MARKET

The following paragraph, taken from the Red Deer News, was sent us by F. J. Powell, of Edwell Union No. 53. It was largely owing to the efforts put forth by this union that the market in Red Deer was started, and from what we can learn the residents of the city are taking full advantage of same, as well as the farmers:

"The market of last Thursday kept up its reputation of the previous week, there being hardly standing room for a couple of hours. Mr. Mann, the energetic superintendent, was out of town, his place being filled by F. Anquetil, who got on to his job in good style. All goods for sale were clean, good looking and of high quality, consequently prices ruled good all day. There was a great variety, as usual, and it was all sold. Green groceries are now at their best and very plentiful, so do not fetch quite as high a price, but they pay for growing just the same. Potatoes sold readily at 75¢ per bushel. The market is now looked upon as a fixture."

A JOINT AFFAIR

Carl Paulsen reports that Asker Union No. 233 had a very successful picnic at Ramsey Lake, on July 8, in which they were joined by the Wood River and Climax Unions. The day was fine and a good crowd turned out, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. There was a short program, including some singing by the Welsh Choir, speeches by Dr. Campbell, M.P.P., Geo. Booth, and last, but not least, by D. Buckingham, U.F.A. Director for the district, who devoted himself exclusively to U.F.A. questions, and whose remarks were greatly appreciated by the members present. There was also a good sports program, including baseball, football and races.

MERE UNION'S SUCCESS

S. L. Hooper reports that the first picnic of the Mere Union No. 513, held in the Highland Park Schoolhouse on July 1, was a huge success, some 300 people being present. P. P. Woodbridge, Provincial Secretary, and D. Buckingham, one of the directors of the association, were in attendance, both of whom gave able and telling addresses, the former on "The U.F.A., What it Has Accomplished, and What it Hopes to Do." Mr. Buckingham spoke particularly on the co-operative side of the movement. A capital program of sports had been arranged, including foot racing, jumping, tug-of-war, baseball and football games. Many valuable prizes were given by the local tradesmen, who all seem anxious to keep on good terms with the local union. The picnic ended with a fine display of fireworks given by one of the members.

MORE SPACE IN THE GUIDE

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the U.F.A., held in Calgary on June 10, the matter of the Alberta section of The Grain Growers' Guide came un-

der discussion, and the following resolution was passed:

"Owing to the fact that The Grain Growers' Guide is the official organ of the U.F.A., and there is considerable dissatisfaction being expressed by our members that The Guide is not fulfilling its functions as our official organ thru the small amount of space being allotted to us, that the editor of The Guide be requested to make arrangements to supply us with not less than one page in each issue of The Guide, to allow us to submit the news of the Association to our members. We are of the opinion that our request is a very moderate one, seeing that about 9,000 copies are distributed in the Province every week, and we believe no step could be taken which would increase the circulation of The Guide so rapidly among our members as more space being allotted to our section."

"Further, that the Secretary prepare a general summary of the reports from local unions for publication, rather than the lengthy reports."

The resolution was forwarded to G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, who on his return from the East wrote as follows:

"On my return yesterday I found your letter of June 17, together with the resolution passed by your Executive requesting a page each week in The Guide for the Alberta section. I quite appreciate the feeling of your Executive in the matter, and can assure you that it has not been of my own personal desire that the Alberta section has been reduced during the summer months, but has been due entirely to the necessity of keeping the paper down as small as possible during the season when advertising is low. However, I discussed the matter quite fully with Mr. Fream and the Directors last evening, and we were all of one mind that as the Alberta organization is developing rapidly and there is an ever growing interest being taken in it among the farmers, that we should do everything possible to help. We, therefore, decided that we would give one full page every issue henceforth to the Alberta section, so that if you will send around copy for that much space next week, I will be glad to use it.

"I trust that this increase in space will be of great value to your Association, and will also assist us very much in securing additional subscriptions in Alberta."

We are therefore entitled from now on to one full page in each issue. In the course of my organization work this summer I have heard it said a number of times that Alberta was not getting sufficient recognition in the columns of our official paper, The Grain Growers' Guide. I believe other organizers have heard similar remarks. My reply has been that we had the power to make The Guide what we wanted if we would simply set about it on the policy of construction instead of merely making complaints.

At the request of our Executive, the Directors of The Grain Growers' Guide, at considerable expense to that institution, have now afforded us the opportunity of a full page each week. The question now before us is to make that page as fully alive and interesting to our readers as we possibly can, and this will be no easy task for the next few months, which is the slack season of the year, and during which season of the year it is often difficult to get together even as much as a couple of columns per week of news about the unions. We are, however, going to do our best to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us, but I would again point out to our readers that the task of preparing a full page of news matter every week in addition to the regular Association work is no easy one, and would ask once more that any of our members who can find time to set down on paper a few words in regard to live and interesting local matters, do so and forward

direct to me, so that same can be made use of in the Alberta section of The Guide each week.

MR. QUINSEY BACK AT WORK

J. Quinsey, director for the Macleod constituency, is again around, having recovered from his recent accident, and attended a meeting at Suffield together with W. D. Trego, director for the Medicine Hat constituency, on Saturday, July 25, a new union known as Pearsonville being organized, with some eighteen members as a start. Wm. Weir was elected president, and A. Stewart, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Quinsey attended the annual picnic at Cowley, and has arranged to undertake further work in that district in October. Mr. Quinsey also attended a picnic at Acme, and reports a large attendance and a good time all round.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Irvine Pickles, of Castor Union No. 229, in sending in fees for seventy members, reports an increase in the membership from last year, with more to join. The union has been doing considerable bulk purchasing, including a car of posts, a car of wire, and two cars of twine now on order. The union also buys its flour in bulk at cost, plus handling charges.

DIRECTOR WOOD BUSY

H. W. Wood, director for the Calgary constituency, has been continuing his campaign with unabated energy. On July 18 he was present and spoke at a picnic at Endiang. A curious point about this meeting was that Mr. Wood was only present thru an accident, it being his intention to speak at the Gough Lake picnic, which was held that same date. No arrangements had been made however, by the Gough Lake Union to meet Mr. Wood at Halkirk, and on inquiring at that place he was told of the picnic at Endiang, and, thinking that this must be the one at which he was expected, made for that point. Thru their failure to meet Mr. Wood the Gough Lake people missed a good thing, but it is not likely that the Endiang people share in their disappointment. On the 10th, the Rumsey Unions held a big joint picnic, at which both Mr. Wood and Mr. Buckingham, of Stettler, were present.

On the 15th a very successful meeting was held at Bawlf, Mr. Wood being again the chief speaker. This was followed by the annual meeting of the Willow Hollow Union (Killam) on the 23rd, and a meeting at Daysland on the 24th. Both of these were particularly good meetings, and the speaker got an unusually good hearing at each.

On the 28th, the Hawkeye Union held its picnic, and Mr. Wood was present at that also, following this with an address at a special meeting of the Huxley Union on August 1.

U.F.A. SERVICES

Special U.F.A. services were held in the Gamble Schoolhouse on Sunday, May 25, by the Roseview Local U.F.A. No. 63, in connection with the regular church service held at that place. A special sermon and songs were rendered, following which Mr. Tregillus, our Provincial President, gave a very touching and effective talk, directed especially to the young folk. The afternoon was enjoyed by everyone present, and Mr. Tregillus was especially appreciated by all. This, we believe, marks the beginning of a new co-operation which has hitherto not been practised to any great extent, that of the U.F.A. and the church working together where possible for the doing of moral, spiritual and mental good. We sincerely hope to have the pleasure of other meetings of this nature in the future, and that other unions will follow in our footsteps.

PRESIDENT ON TOUR

President W. J. Tregillus has just paid a visit to Lloydminster and the district along the C.N.R. line to Ranfurly. His first appointment was at Steams-town, on July 22. A nice gathering was assembled in the afternoon and when President F. Savage took the

chair and called the meeting to order, the schoolhouse was nicely filled. After the address there was quite a good discussion on the value of co-operation and what co-operation implied and what was being done to bring the cost of living to a more reasonable basis, in which J. Campbell and others took part. After the meeting refreshments were served by the ladies.

On the next day the appointment was at Sunnydale in the afternoon, and a splendid turnout was there to meet the visitor. G. A. Rodgers presided. Quite a large number of ladies were among those present, and the reference made to Equal Suffrage was well received. This union has not been very active of late, but it is hoped that the special meeting held and the address given by the President will have the effect of galvanizing it into active existence.

From Sunnydale, Mr. Tregillus journeyed to Moyerton, and a meeting was held there the same evening. The attendance, however, was not so good as that in the afternoon, for the reason that the hour for commencing was rather early because Mr. Tregillus had to motor back to Lloydminster to catch the midnight train, but those who gathered were full of enthusiasm and a very bright discussion on all questions affecting the farmers was entered into by those present. A. MacDonald was in the chair, and Secretary Benner said that he regretted the small attendance, but that the meeting had been well advertised.

At Mannville the following day the meeting was held in the warehouse of the Farmers' Elevator, and a very interesting meeting it was. Mr. Murrough was in the chair, and after the address by Mr. Tregillus a very interesting discussion arose on Single Tax. Owing to some little difficulty having arisen in Mannville owing to the abnormal conditions brought about by land speculation, this seems to be quite a live question in Mannville, but while those who took part in the discussion did not seem to agree altogether with Single Tax, they could appreciate what a wonderful help it would be to find a substitute for the tariff and all the evils it brings in its train, morally as well as economically, and while some considered socialism was the remedy for the present conditions, others agreed with Single Tax, and others with Free Trade. There is no question that if everyone was to follow his own favorite reform they would all help economic conditions, and that we could not make very much mistake in our choice, as all would help in the same direction.

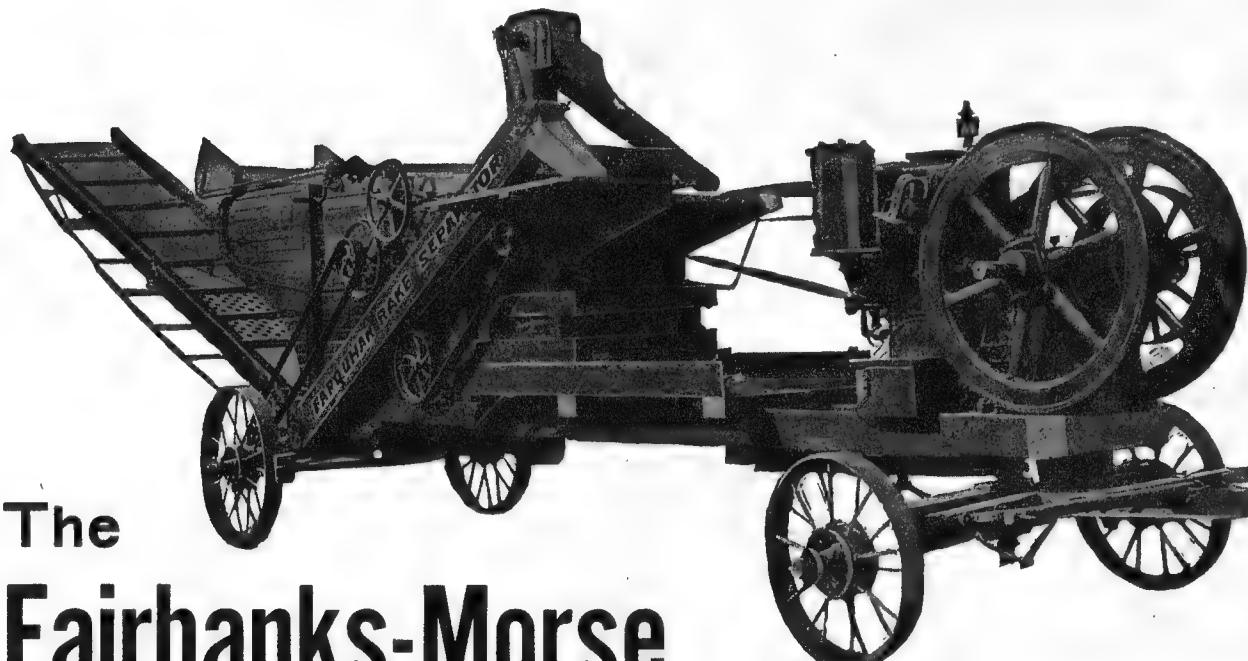
The union visited on the 24th was Minburn, and Secretary Burford, who was at Mannville, drove the President over to his home for supper and took him to Minburn for the evening meeting. Altho the meeting did not commence punctually, the hall was well filled with a very interested gathering. President W. Park was in the chair, and after the address the question of the handling of live stock at the elevator was taken up, and a good number of questions was asked, and the interest in the shipment of hogs seemed to be quite a live one. This meeting was one of the best held on the tour.

Leaving Minburn for Ranfurly next day, a specially advertised meeting was held in the afternoon. In the absence of the president, Mr. Rodwell, who is suffering from illness, C. A. Johnson presided. The elevator meeting for the election of officers for the following year was first held, then the public meeting, after which there was a discussion as to the operation of the elevator and many other points were taken up and taken part in by quite a number of those present. The discussion showed the interest of all present. After the meeting was over the ladies entertained all with refreshments. The whole meeting was most enjoyable and enthusiastic.

The district from Lloydminster to Ranfurly seems to have had quite a good supply of moisture throughout the season and the crops were looking exceedingly good. In many places they were promising a full yield, and in few places were they suffering in any way, therefore if nothing happens, one of the best harvests that ever has been gathered should be reaped this year in that district.

Here is a Practical, Paying Proposition:

Buy a Threshing Outfit of your own this year! Possibly you have never dreamed of such a thing, because the cost of an ordinary outfit was too much for your own needs and you had no intention of threshing for others. But look into this:



The Fairbanks-Morse Combination Threshing Machine

Is a threshing outfit specially designed for the farmer who wants to do his own threshing—for the man who wishes to be independent, free of delays which so frequently accompany the large custom outfits, and able to thresh his crop when conditions are right.

When Grain and Weather are ready so is the Fairbanks-Morse Combination Thresher.

The outfit consists of a Fairbanks-Morse 8 H.P. Oil Engine and a Farquhar Rake Separator. These machines will thresh from 400 to 500 bushels of wheat a day, depending on general conditions. They get all the grain out of the straw, and clean it perfectly, ready for market.

You know the Fairbanks-Morse Engine, a World's Standard for 35 years!

We need only say that the Farquhar Separator is fit to bear its company, and, with the engine, carries the Fairbanks-Morse Guarantee. The Farquhar machine is mechanically designed from the ground up—strong, substantially built in every particular, and made on scientific mechanical principles. It is backed by years of experience.

**This Combination Outfit
Is Remarkably Reasonable in Price** and when your threshing is over you have an 8 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse Engine at your command for all the odd jobs about your farm. Figure what this will mean to you. Let us send you particulars and terms today.

WE MANUFACTURE

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P. Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P., for all purposes. Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3½ to 100 H.P. Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders. Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose. Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use. Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.

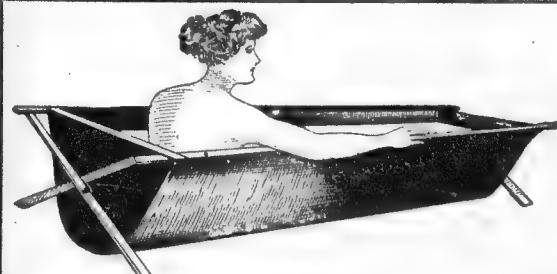
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited

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Firebox linings are extra heavy McClary Semi-Steel; best material for the purpose.

McClary's Sask-alta

Range linings are practically inde-
structible. Examine them at
the McClary dealer's and you'll realize why.



I OFFER YOU A PARTNERSHIP

in a splendid paying business that will net you Sixty Dollars a Week! No experience required. The

Robinson Bath Tub

has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no waterworks required. A full-length bath in every room, that folds in a small roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike. Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital. I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives. Will you handle YOUR county for me? I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks. Badly wanted—Eagerly bought. Quick sales—Large profits. Here are three samples of what you can easily earn:

Douglas, Man., got 16 orders in 2 days. Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month. McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent. Send no money, but write today for details. Hustle a post card for free tub offer.

O. A. EUKAMP, General Mgr.

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Grain Tank or any other Wooden Tank
Think "Saska"**

And write to "Saska." Use three G's, and get our Special G.G.G. Price delivered at any Railroad Station in Western Canada. Address:

Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

Farm Women's Clubs

W.G.G.A. MUST EDUCATE MEMBERS

When replying to the question of an earnest and enterprising Association on how they can best help in the matters of obtaining equal franchise for women and abolishing the white slave traffic, I feel a deep pride in the women who are earnestly seeking to better the conditions which not only they, but also other women, must contend with.

A prevailing spirit seems to be that "We are our sisters' keepers," and we are not doing our duty to others when remaining apathetic to affairs that are constantly calling for a change for the better.

Your club can accomplish much by educating its members to see the many needs of social reforms. Many of our Saskatchewan women do not understand the powerful effect for good that the vote of women might have. It is therefore a mission of our Association to spread this educative matter to all parts of the province that we can possibly reach.

Get the members of your club interested in temperance, social and political reforms, and you will be doing a large part in awakening the women of the province to a realization of their power to influence the conditions affecting them.

ERMA STOCKING,
Prov. Sec. of Sask. W.G.G.A.

A.U.F.A. AUXILIARY

It is now a little more than a year since we organized the Woman's Auxiliary of McCafferty U.F.A., and the universal opinion is that we have quite justified our existence.

We meet from house to house, as invited, the second Wednesday of the month, and divide our afternoon into two parts, housekeeping and social, arranging at previous meetings our subjects for both.

The hostess serves tea, which must be confined to one beverage, bread and butter, and one kind of cake.

We have secured two travelling libraries from the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, and secured a lecturer on two occasions from the same department. We have subscribed to two magazines, which circulate among the members, and have purchased some dishes for the community.

In addition to this we feel that the members have grown much better acquainted and we have had very pleasant as well as profitable meetings.

Our next meeting is the Babies' meeting.

H. ZELLA C. SPENCER,
Edgerton, Alta. Sec'y.

SNAKE-BITE ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—The ladies of this district met at the house of Mrs. E. Livingston, on Friday, June 12, for the purpose of organizing the Snake-Bite G.G. Auxiliary. Owing to the weather being rather disagreeable there was not a very large attendance, tho large enough for us to organize, and as all were anxious to "get down to business" we were not long in calling our meeting to order and electing the following officers: President, Mrs. G. Prentiss; vice-pres., Mrs. J. Redmond; directors, Mrs. C. Darling, Mrs. Tuplin, Mrs. Ruinet, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. E. Hill, and Mrs. Livingston, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Fitzmaurice.

We then voted upon when and where we should hold our meetings, and the motion carried that we meet at Mrs. Livingston's, in the evening, once a month, during the summer, and afterwards from house to house.

We then selected a topic for discussion at our first meeting, "Study of Food Values," upon which Mrs. Tuplin is to prepare a paper.

We have a visiting committee, who will visit the sick, both in and outside our district, and give their report at each meeting.

The roll-call also promises to be beneficial, as there are so many interesting ways of answering to our names. At our first regular meeting each member will answer with a verse of poetry.

Will you kindly send particulars for carrying on our meetings, also any other

literature you may have which would be helpful to beginners.

Thanking you for list of topics and information already received.

MRS. H. B. FITZMAURICE,
Sec.-Treas.

STAR OF THE WEST

Dear Miss Stocking:—We wish to notify you that we have organized the W.G.G.A. Star of the West, at Biggar, July 9, starting with a membership of thirteen and the following officers: Mrs. R. A. Dale, president; Mrs. Willes, vice-president; directors, Mrs. C. Walby, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Pettigrew, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. E. Doan, Mrs. Thomas. Please forward me the pamphlet. Enclosed you will find thirteen membership fees and pamphlet fee.

MRS. GEO. A. PATTERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer

FROM DIRECTOR FOR DISTRICT 3

My Dear Miss Stocking:—I was glad to get the little booklets entitled "History, Constitution and Platform of the W.G.G.A." I think they are fine and just what we needed. Our own local is doing well. Our members all take active parts in the meeting. We, in connection with the men's local, held our annual picnic June 27, and considering the disagreeable weather then we had a fairly good attendance. We took in about \$115 and, after all expenses were paid, we had a nice little sum to our credit.

We ladies invested a part of our share in knives, forks and spoons. Later we intend to have a social and buy dishes with the proceeds, so that when we have social gatherings or picnics hereafter we will be saved the trouble of bringing or borrowing dishes for the occasion. We ordered fruit (strawberries) from Penticton, B.C.

MRS. A. D. GRANT,
Director for District No. 3.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



8250—Girl's Bathing Suit. Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36 inch material, with 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for trimming and 5 yards of braid.

8248—Bathing Suit for Women. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/4 yards of 36 inch material with 1 yard 27 inches wide and 3 yards of braid to trim, as illustrated, and 2 yards 36 or 44 inch material for bloomers.

7658—One-Button Semi-Princesse Dress. Cut in sizes 34 to 50 bust measure. Size 40 requires 5 1/4 yards of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard 27 inch for trimming.

7921—Two or Three Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2 1/4 yards of 27, 36 or 44 inch material for two-piece skirt, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 for three-piece skirt.

7913—Four-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 27 or 36 inch material.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

COUNTRY VISITING

Wish you could all have been along with me this week end, when I was visiting at one of the beaches on Lake Winnipeg—only, since the five boys who were about kept up a pretty steady whirlwind of excitement, it might have been a little bit distracting to the nerves to have had you all along.

But I can't help thinking how you would have loved it—the bathing on the sandy bar, the boating, the skipping of flat stones over the water, and the lazy lying about on the beach or in the hammock waiting for the meal time, that never seemed, to ravenous appetites, to come quickly enough.

But, after all, I am not sure that for real genuine good times I would trade a prairie farm for all the beaches in the province, and I have tried both, so, on second thought, I withdraw the wish that you might be any other place than on your own big, roomy farms.

DIXIE PATTON.

BIRD CAMPERS

Honorable Mention

Early this spring I put up some birdies' nests. I got two tin pails and an old tin teapot and fastened them securely to trees around our bluff. For some days the birds paid no attention to them, but presently an old red winged blackbird took it into her head that the teapot would be a good place for a summer resort in which to bring up her family.

She at once began to build. She carried hay from the stack yard and put a good layer of it in the bottom, then carried soft mud and manure to paste it tightly in. She kept on putting in layers of hay, then mud till the can was nearly full. Then she shaped the nest and lined it with hay, strings, down, etc. When the nest was complete she began to lay eggs. Each morning another egg was added to the nest until the nest contained five pale green eggs, mottled with dark brown.

After this the bird began to sit, and she sat continuously, only when she was off for food, for about fourteen days. Then the birdies began to hatch. There was still one egg in the nest when I looked, but I could not see if it was rotten or not, as the bird swooped down upon me. I had some bread in my hand, and as they seemed hungry I put some bread in their huge mouths. I say huge as the birdies were so small their mouths seemed made for a larger bird. When their mouths were so full I thought they would choke, they still continued to hold them open.

Another blackbird, seeing how comfortable Mrs. Blackie was, thought she would do the same. After laboring hard for many days the nest was completed, also five eggs laid, when a bad storm came up and she was drowned out. I lined the nest, also wiped the eggs after, but she did not come back. She had been forced to abandon the nest, but like King Bruce's spider did not give up, but has started her nest over again in the remaining pail.

JEAN L. EDIE,

PATIENCE
Honorable Mention

The Methodist Church is just next to our house. Many birds build on the small shelves around it. I noticed a certain sparrow one day with a small, white mark on its back, which looked rather queer. I watched it and saw it was building a nest. The nest was nearly completed next day when some men, who were going to paint the church, tore it down. The little sparrow was not to be beaten and in a few days another nest was completed. The men again tore it down, but the sparrow was still not to be beaten, and in a few days still another nest was made. The men now tore it down and painted the small shelf. The bird built again and this time some of the straws stuck to the shelf, but the boys who took it down did not notice them, and still another nest was built. The men gave me the nest next time and I placed it in the

tree, but the sparrow took no notice but built in the same place.

This last nest is still up, and I think an egg is in it. But I do hope the little sparrow, who I named Patience, will have the nest until it has hatched its eggs. The sparrow built six times, and I think it has the most patience I have ever noticed in birds or animals.

MABEL PEACOCK.

A QUAINT HOUSE

Honorable Mention

When Mamma Wren went house hunting in the spring she discovered an old worn-out vest hanging from a nail in the tool house. She and Mr. Wren were both delighted. They lined the walls with thatch and covered the floor with soft green moss.

When four little eggs speckled with red lay in the nest, they were the happiest birds in the world. One day the eggs parted, and four little baby wrens appeared. They opened their mouths very wide and begged for food. Just at that moment a spider dropped from the rafter above. In less than an instant Mrs. Wren had seized him and given the baby wrens a good feast, which I am sure they enjoyed very much.

ANNA STEEL.

A DIP IN A GRAIN BARREL

I must tell you my first experience in childhood. It was certainly a surprise to me. When I was six years old, mamma was sewing, making a pair of pants for my Uncle Ed and of course she was not keeping a very close eye to me. There was a barrel of hog feed made of grain and seeds, which made it pretty thick. It was sitting out doors by the wall of the house. This day I got a chair and climbed up on it and began to dabble in it, and all of a sudden I tumbled into the barrel head first and came out head first by working pretty hard. With fright I got out and was trying to shake off the grain and seed and water, for I was as wet as could be and my mouth was full of seeds. I was busy at work when my mamma found me, and she certainly did laugh when she saw where I had been. She wondered how I had got out of this barrel myself, for it was a large coal oil barrel. I think this is as good a surprise as anyone in childhood ever had, and I am hoping to see it in The Grain Growers' Guide. S. S.

THE QUEER HOME OF THE ANTS

When ants first start to build a home there are millions of them go together. The queen ants lead the way. They fly till they find a good place on high ground; there they all unhook their wings, because they have found their home, and throw them away.

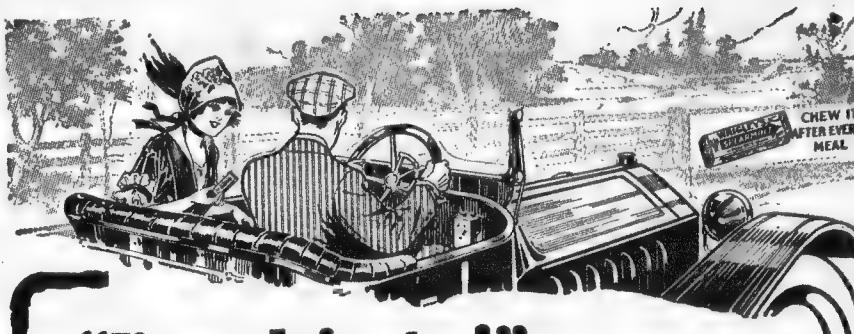
Then they all start to work digging. First they dig to get a canal big enough so that they can turn around in it and carry the dirt and pile it up around their hole. They keep on till they have their kitchen, pantry, dining room and parlor built, upstairs, then down-stairs. They have bedrooms of all kinds and large halls.

Next they think about their food for winter. The working ants carry the food to their store rooms in their grand house. They eat any other small insect and berries, crumbs of bread and corn when they can get it, and for their milk to drink they catch a little green bug that lives on plants. When they have about twenty of these caught they take them to their home. Then they pet and stroke them to get honey dew from them.

The queen ants lay their eggs in the bedrooms. They lay thousands and thousands of them. After these hatch they are called larvae. The nurse ants carry these out every sunny day to the top of their mound. Then, when it gets damp they carry them back to their rooms, and a blanket is spun around them. Then in a few days they turn into ants and work their way out of their blankets.

ESTLE BASKINS, Age 15.
Naisberry, Sask.

P.S.—I would like to correspond with the girls of my age and boys of seventeen.

**"I'm thirsty!"**

"That reminds me—in my side pocket you will find my ever-ready "first aid" to enjoyment

**WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT**

It will moisten and soothe your mouth and throat and take away the parch caused by the dust. I always carry it."

Nobody can afford to be without this economical, beneficial, refreshing, mint-flavored confection.

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

Every Package Is
Tightly Sealed

The BIGGEST
5 cent's worth of
enjoyment you can buy

Chew it after every meal

MADE IN CANADA, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, TORONTO

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you	HENS 13c per lb.	have and how many. We will forward crates and shipping tags. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods.
	YOUNG AND OLD BOOSTERS .. 10c	
	DUCKS 12c	
	TURKEYS 13c to 16c	
	SPRING CHICKENS 17c	

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

Island Park Nurseries Limited

ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Portage la Prairie, Man.

LUMBER:

We have Branches and distributing Yards in most of the important towns in Alberta and Saskatchewan. We can furnish Lumber and other Building Material cheaper than any one else—quality and prompt service being considered.

Revelstoke Sawmill Company Limited, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

August 12, 1914

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE AT MISSION, B.C.—We have received instructions to offer for sale the following parcels of property situated at Mission, British Columbia: Lot 1—Consisting of the well known Pickwick Fruit Ranch of fourteen acres, planted with fruit trees, raspberries and strawberries, with a portion devoted to raising Nursery Stock. This Ranch is located close to the centre of the city of Mission in what will undoubtedly in a few years be the choicest residential district in the Fraser Valley. The fine panoramic view obtained from the ranch is one seldom to be met with. Mission is forty miles from the metropolitan city of Vancouver, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, having a service of six trains daily each way. The ranch is so laid out that we can sell a quarter, half or the whole. Parcel 2—Lot 2 consists of thirty-five lots, approximately four acres, about one and one-half miles from the centre of the city of Mission. Lot 3—Consists of business property right in the centre of the city of Mission. For further particulars apply to the Real Estate Department of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Limited, 222 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. 31-2

FARMS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND—OHI.—kens Vegetables, Fruit and Dairying pay on Vancouver Island. Ideal climate, good soil, good roads, splendid transportation, all land within three miles from a railway station. We have tracts 10 acres upwards at \$45.00 per acre on five year terms. Rich soil, suitable for mixed farming. We want actual settlers, not speculators. Two railroads through property. Lumber mills within three miles. Annual rainfall about 80 inches. Abundant sunshine, close to sea and our seaside resort, Qualicum Beach, the most unique resort on the Northwest Pacific Coast. Good neighbors, population trebled in twelve months. Do not hesitate to write for particulars. Merchants' Trust and Trading Co., Ltd., Land Dept., 404-407 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C. 28tf

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM of 320 acres, within driving distance of Regina. Most of it fenced and re-fenced, in one of the best dairy districts in Saskatchewan. Rich black soil, well adapted for alfalfa growing. About 150 acres under cultivation. All summer-fallow this year. Good house and stable. Only two miles from station with good connections. Price \$24.00 per acre. \$1,250.00 cash, and balance on very easy terms of payment. Brook & Allison, P.O. Box 94, Regina, Sask. 30-6

FRUIT FARMS IN ONE OF THE BEST districts of British Columbia—Columbia Valley, south of Golden on Columbia River. Splendid soil, ideal climate. Good shipping facilities to prairie and coast markets. Property adjoins Hot Springs. Blocks of from ten acres up at \$125 per acre on easy payments. Company will develop if purchaser prefers. Full information from British Canadian Securities Limited, Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C. 30-6

EXCHANGE YOUR FARM FOR WINNIPEG or Minneapolis revenue bearing property. Redman and Swanson. 814-16 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 31-3

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

J. A. MAHARG, MOOSE JAW, BREEDER Holsteins, Berkshires, Leicester sheep.

20 SHORTHORN BULLS—LARGE HERD Registered and Grade Females. Clydesdales and Yorkshire pigs. Prices moderate. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 15tf

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 81f

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNEY & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop rams. 25tf

DOGS FOR SALE

WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE—Parents very fast and sure killers; killed 25 wolves last season. Pups \$5.00 each, \$8.00 pair, on board, Springside, Sask. W. C. Davis. 32-2

AUCTIONEERS

LAYZELL AND DURNO — LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 17tf

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM BARKSHIRES—Large, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regine Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October bears. 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 15tf

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE—Smooth, prolific stock. Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta. 28-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE stock, large and prolific, unrelated pairs. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 25-8

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED unrelated pairs. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 26-10

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—J. A. SMITH Pengarth, Sask. 14-24

REGISTERED BARKSHIRE SWINE FOR Sale.—From April litters. Boars, \$11.00; Sows, \$9.00 each. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 80-5

REGISTERED BARKSHIRES—STRICTLY Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lip-ton, Sask. 31tf

FENCE POSTS

RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELE- phone Poles F. J. Bassley, Solequa, B.C.

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, Mc- Greevy Block, Winnipeg. 9tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN- nedosa, Man. 53tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 508-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone arry 4782. 2tf

HORSES

FORCED SALE OF VALUABLE STAL- lions.—To close out the affairs of the company the following valuable stallions are offered for sale at a sacrifice, namely: Bay Belgian, "Caesar De Machlin," champion of Canada, holds the gold medal taken at Calgary, July 1913; weight over 2,000 lbs. Shire Stallion, "Nateby King," a perfect horse, weight 1,875 lbs. Grey Percheron, "Cadix," weight 1,900 lbs. Horses may be seen at Kerrobert, Sask. on application to G. T. Kidd, and, as they must be sold without delay, can be had at bargain prices for cash, or on terms to responsible parties. W. C. Kidd, Listowel, Limited. Proprietors. 31-3

BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND some of Indigenes du Fontenau, champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pierres Creek, Alta. 31-3

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, Man.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 32-3

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

subscriber. The Co-operative Company's bond will at first be of necessity a new and unknown article, and in comparison will, therefore, need an unusually favorable market at the outset. It follows that it would be a fatal mistake to bring the scheme into force at a time like the present when the market is in the worst possible condition. Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WALTER SCOTT.

Executive Council, Regina,

August 3, 1914.

THIRD PARTY QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—The question of the formation of a third political party appears to be creating considerable discussion, and I have read with interest the arguments for and against as they have appeared in The Guide. Without a doubt this agitation is spreading and gaining new adherents everywhere, and to those who are advocating the formation of this new party I would ask—What are to be its aims and definite policies? To legislate from the viewpoint of the grain growers alone? But what if that policy would conflict with a great national interest? The farmer is undoubtedly the most important factor in Canadian prosperity today, but he is not the only factor. Your third party must be a national party, not sectional.

With the opinion of your correspondents who advocate the running of candidates whose resignations are to be held by a committee of the party, I am in hearty disagreement, and all men who believe in clean government should fight such a proposal tooth and nail. It sounds heroic, but what is it but the advocacy of caucus rule—the basest form of tyranny? A man of principle—an honest man—would feel himself dishonored in accepting membership under such conditions. On the other hand our degenerate politicians would flourish like the green bay tree. Would that be national gain? What is it that distinguishes the statesman from the party hack but the courage and far-sightedness that dares to fight for an unpopular cause? Everywhere we meet men who say that we need a third party. Possibly we do. Certainly we need to wipe out of existence the muck-raking, grafting party politician of today. But let me urge those who advocate this reform to study socialism; for what is that we are fighting but the vested interests? This agitation is but one phase of the great social upheaval that is shaking the whole wide world. We are all, in our own way, fighting a section of the community who have gained control of the earth and the fruits of the earth. They have gained that, and they own all the rest of us—they own the means of life, and he who owns the means of a man's work owns the man. Radicalism is helpless and hopeless. It is the rich man's apology for his conscience, and the poor man's apology for his ignorance. We have got to gain control of the means of life if we wish to be free men:

"Then none were for a party,
But all were for the state;
And the great man helped the poor.
And the poor man loved the great.
Then lands were fairly portioned,
Then spoils were fairly sold;
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old."

That is the ideal I preach, that is the ideal of socialism. And again I urge the advocates of a third party to study this question. They, in their agitation, are asking for honest men—nothing more when you consider it—and how can we expect to obtain them under a system of competitive capitalism where the plums of success and power are attained, best, easiest attained, by methods of business that are nine parts knavery and one part robbery? Yes, I believe we need a new party, a party that will absorb all other parties, and who will preach and carry into practice the doctrines of socialism:

"But crown her queen and Equity shall usher in,
For those who build, and those who spin,
And those the grain who garner in
—A brighter day."

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS,
Langbank, Sask.



Smart Styles in House Dresses

If you will turn to pages 12 and 13 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue, you will see some very smart styles in House Dresses and you will also notice that although they are very attractive in appearance, they are very reasonably priced. Take, for instance, the dress shown and described here. It is made from striped Anderson's Gingham. Perhaps you do not know the full meaning of Anderson's Gingham. It means that it is made by the most celebrated manufacturers of this fabric in the world and, when it bears the maker's name, it is the very best quality that money can buy. This, we believe, is the first occasion where dresses made from Anderson's Gingham have been sold for the price that we are asking. The dress has three-quarter set-in sleeves with self cuff and fastens in front with pearl buttons. It can be had in Black and White, Navy and White, Tan and White or Pink and White stripes. Sizes: 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

**PRICE, DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST
EXPRESS OR POST OFFICE - - - 1.35**

We want you to order one of these dresses so that you can see the kind of values that abound in our catalogue. If you have not already received a copy of our Fall and Winter issue, drop us a post card and you shall have one by return mail. We want to call your attention very specially to the fact that every price quoted in our Catalogue means the laid down cost of each article at your nearest Express or Post Office. We make this statement very plain because, any offer that is hemmed in with conditions and restrictions, is in reality no offer at all.

If you desire anything which you cannot find illustrated in our Catalogue, write to us and if at all in our power we will procure it for you at the very lowest possible price.

CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG
CANADA

At Your Service

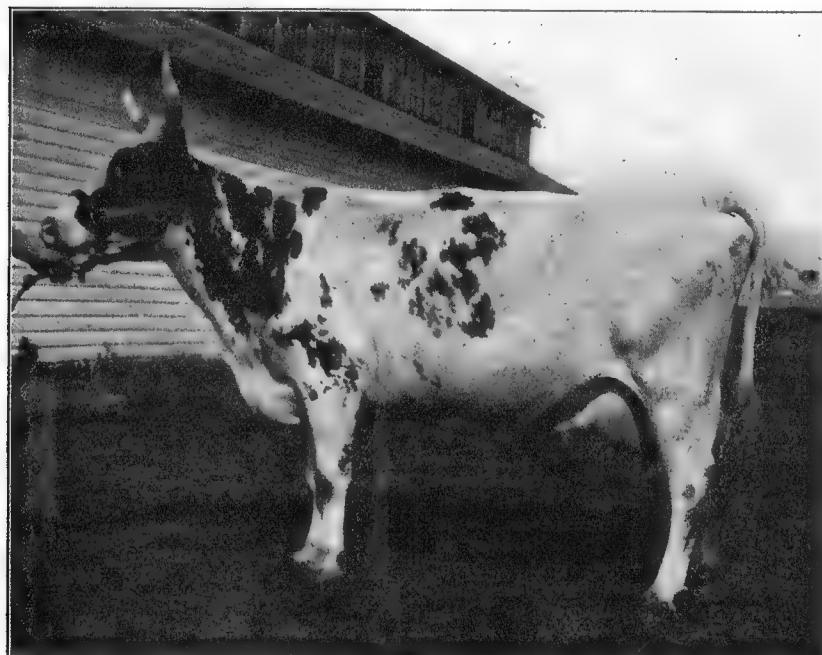
Regina Exhibition

Continued from Page 12

proud, and was certainly the best collection ever seen at Regina. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., placed the awards, and largely the same placing as in previous fairs was adhered to. The herds competing were those of L. H. Lipsett, Straffordville; Logan and Dickie, Edmonton; Jas. A. Pryor, Lemberg; A. B. Potter, Langbank; Mrs. A. K. Larsen, Edgeley, and H. H. Hancox, Dominion City. Logan and Dickie's "Count Tessen A" was aged and grand champion bull, while their "Woodland Count Canary" was junior champion. In females placings were largely the same, with

Lipsett's "Molly of Bayham" senior and grand champion, and Logan and Dickie's "Della Scherling Forfeit" junior champion female.

Ayrshires were out in good array and made a very fine showing. Exhibitors were the same as those at Brandon with the exception that Braid's fine herd was not showing. A. Kains, Byron, Ont., was judge, and the exhibitors were: Rowland Ness, De Winton; Jas. Boden and Son, Danville; F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, and Albert Hammond, Grand Coulee. The aged bull championship went to Ness' "Morton Mains Planet," and junior championship to Boden's "Glenhurst Toer's Mayor." Boden's "Isaleigh Aftan 3rd" obtained the aged female honors, with Ness' "Lakeview



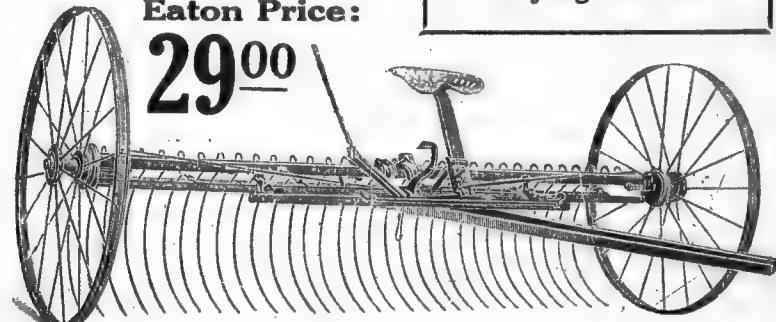
"ISALEIGH AFTAN 3rd"
First Prize Ayrshire Cow and Female Champion at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina.
Owned by Jas. Boden and Son, Danville, Que.

THE SULKY HAY RAKE

Eaton Price:

29⁰⁰

One is Essential on
every Farm in the
West during the
Haying Season



THIS RAKE WILL STAND TEST

May be put to Strenuous Use and will give
Satisfaction and Service

THE SULKY HAY RAKE is an implement used only a few days in the year, and its importance is recognized by every farmer. Time to the farmer is so valuable during haying season that the rake must be first-class in every way, and work perfectly.

WHEELS—A perfectly rigid steel wheel, so constructed as to not twist out of shape. Spokes fastened solidly to both rim and double hub. Wheel protected so hay cannot wind.

AXLE—Solid steel revolving axles, with positive dump.

TEETH—Best spring steel, well tempered and shaped. They are fastened to the axle by specially made, heavy, malleable holders, and may easily be removed or replaced; are adjustable, but positively cannot work loose. Steel cleaners prevent the teeth from trailing hay.

The rake may be dumped either with foot or hand lever. When using the foot lever the teeth do not require to be eased back by hand lever, as they drop without jar. Each rake is fitted with combination shafts, which may be adjusted to form a strong, rigid tongue for team use, if desired. The rake, thoroughly braced, works very easily, and may be operated by a boy or woman.

97S171.—Weight 450 lbs. Price.....

29.00

99S172.—Whiffletrrees and Neckyoke for Rake, per set.....

1.75

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG • CANADA

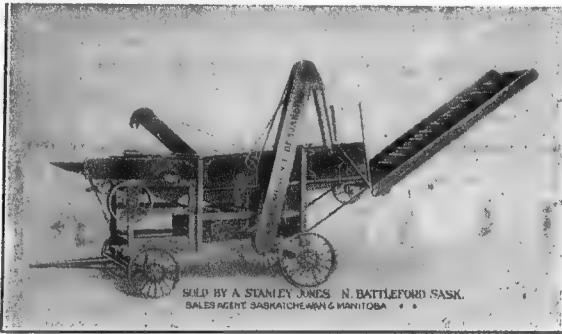
DURABLE—Fire grates are three-sided; last three times as long. Shaped in the

McCrary's Sunshine Furnace

Furnace to grind up clinkers when "rocked". See the McCrary dealer or write for booklet.

\$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

8 H.P. Engine, Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return, and all Belts



Can be mounted on one platform or any wagon. Capacity 400 to 1,000 bu. according to grain. Large stocks at North Battleford.

Smaller Sizes from \$383.00

Engine and Separator
Carriage paid in Saskatchewan. Out shows Separator at \$284 and \$317. FREIGHT PAID IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN, mounted on special \$65 truck. Extendable to 18 feet to carry whole outfit. Write for free catalogue and time terms.

A. STANLEY JONES
North Battleford, Sask.
Gen. Agent, Sask. and Man.,
La Compagnie Desjardins
Established 1884

Princess" in the junior female championship.

In Jerseys and Guernseys the two first-class herds of J. Harper and Sons and B. H. Bull and Sons made an exhibit never before equalled in the Saskatchewan capital. Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, judged these classes, and similar placings to those of other fairs were the order of the day. Bull's "Brampton Stockwell" was champion male, and his "Brampton Oxford Vixen" was female champion. W. J. McComb's herd was the only one entered in the Red Poll classes.

Sheep

The classes for all breeds of sheep were extremely well filled, and the exhibits were without exception the best that have been seen in Regina. It is interesting to note that the showing of local provincial exhibitors is proof of the fact that more attention is being paid to sheep raising throughout the province, and it is certain that such interest will be very beneficial to the agricultural community at large. A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man., placed the awards very satisfactorily. In Southdowns, R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., showed against Fred. T. Skinner, Indian Head, and the Eastern flock obtained most of the first prizes and both championships.

In Shropshires four flocks were present, namely, those of F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; A. McEwen, Brantford; E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, and W. H. Currie, Govan. A. McEwen obtained both championships and all the first prizes. F. T. Skinner obtained two seconds, four thirds and two fourths, the others sharing the remainder.

In Oxford Downs the prize winning flock of Peter Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont., cleared the boards, while in Leicesters, A. B. Potter, Langbank, also had a clean sweep.

In Suffolk Downs the competition was between flocks of McGregor and Bowman, Forrest, Man., and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont. Bowman obtained both championships and firsts in all classes except one, which was the aged Suffolk ewe class.

In Cotswolds, Lincolns or any other long woolled pure breed, McGregor and Bowman competed with S. Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont. McGregor and Bowman obtained the male championship, and S. Dolson and Son the female championship.

Swine

In the pig yards there was a great turnout of the different breeds of hogs. Regina has never seen any better, especially in Durocs, Poland Chinas and Berkshires. Yorkshires put up an excellent quality show, and the bacon classes were good. Prof. Day commented very favorably on them. McGregor and Bowman, Forrest, Man., won all the firsts and championships in the male classes, except one boar under six months, which went to H. Currie, Ingleton, Alta.

W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., won the class for aged sows, and S. Dolson, Norval Station, Ont., took all other firsts in the female classes.

Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man., won the red on four pigs, six months, product of one sow.

Currie got four under six by one boar, and Dolson won all the other groups.

In Tamworths, W. H. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., pretty well cleared up everything, and F. H. Weineke, Stony Mountain, Man., was the sweeper of the Poland Chinas.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—Acting as purchasing agents of the British government, the Canadian government today made a large purchase of oats for the British military forces. Three days ago a cable was received asking that 700,000 bushels of oats and 10,000 tons of hay be purchased for shipment to Britain or Belgium.

The Grain Commission was asked to report on the oats in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, and experienced grain men, Lionel Clark, James Carruthers and Harry Richardson, were asked to fix the price. They decided on 47½ cents per bushel, and 700,000 bushels, or two cargoes, have been purchased, and are being shipped to Montreal, where transports are ready to receive these cargoes. Owing to the scarcity of hay, this purchase has not yet been completed, but will be in a few days.

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CANADA

War News

Great Battle In Belgium—Naval Movements a Mystery

Great Britain and Germany declared war upon each other on Tuesday, Aug. 4, and the whole British Empire is now solidly behind the Motherland in her determination to put an end to German aggression and tyranny. The declaration of war between Britain and Germany came after the Kaiser's troops had violated international treaties by

invading the neutral territory of Belgium. Britain, having guaranteed the neutrality and independence of Belgium demanded that Germany withdraw her troops from that country, but the Germans refused to comply with this demand and both countries issued a declaration of war.

Germany's reason for invading Belgium was the desire to advance upon Paris without encountering the forts of the Franco-German frontier. Belgium, however, incensed at Germany's unjustifiable intrusion, engaged the Kaiser's army and, in the face of tremendous odds, made a magnificent stand at Liege, beating off the assaults of an army 120,

000 strong and decimating whole regiments of the enemy.

German Loss 25,000

On Friday it was reported that the Germans had asked for an armistice of 24 hours in order to bury their dead, which was granted. The German loss up to that time was estimated at 25,000 killed and wounded. It was expected that the Germans would eventually subdue Liege, but meanwhile the French have been able to fortify their borders, and on Friday night Britain commenced to ship troops to their aid. The invasion of Russia by Germany, and of Germany by France is also reported,

but the first great land battle will, no doubt take place between Liege and Paris within the next few days.

What is happening in the North Sea is a mystery. The British and German fleets have been within a few hours' steaming of each other ever since the declaration of war, and the newspapers have been full of rumors of great sea battles, the Germans in all reports having been badly defeated. The only official news received up to Saturday morning, however, is that a German mine-laying ship, the Koenigen Luise, was sunk near the English coast by the British torpedo boat destroyer Lance, while the British cruiser Amphion has been sunk with a loss of 131 lives, thru colliding with one of the mines spread broadcast over the North Sea by the Germans. Reports of big naval engagements are constantly being received, but Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons on Friday that as far as the Admiralty was aware no engagement had taken place except the above.

All wireless and cable despatches are being rigorously censored by the government, and news from the scene of action is extremely meagre.

John Burns and Lord Morley have resigned from the British Cabinet, owing to their disapproval of the war policy, and their places have been filled by Rt. Hon. W. Runciman and Earl Beauchamp.

In Canada active preparations go on for the mobilization of the first contingent. The men will report at Quebec inside of a week and will go direct to the scene of conflict in Europe.

All Canadian ports are being garrisoned by the militia and regulars, and preparations are being made for their defence if necessary.

Italy Neutral

German diplomats have been using their utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side, by negotiations and a direct appeal to King Victor Emmanuel, but without success. The Italian ambassador at London, in thanking a great assembly, including several peers and members of parliament, which gathered in front of the embassy, said that Italy had declared her neutrality and would adhere to it.

Belgrade Still Holds Out

Every bit as gallant as the defence of Liege is the heroic fight put up by the Servians at Belgrade. The Austrians continue to bombard the little capital, but their huge army is at a standstill.

In the meantime the Russian forces are on the move. The czar has sent a personal message to the commander-in-chief of the French army, stating that the Russian, British and French flags will be carried at the front of the army throughout the campaign.

Montenegro has joined with Servia and has declared war on Austria.

Japan Actively Preparing

Japan is actively preparing for war and may have already joined forces with the British in the far east.

A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company gives an unofficial report that a Bavarian corps has been defeated by the French at Marrehan, north of Luxemburg. Many prisoners are said to have been taken.

Lord Kitchener has been appointed Minister of War in the British Cabinet. His appointment is immensely popular and his request for volunteers has brought hundreds of thousands of young men flocking to the recruiting offices.

Canadian Army Division

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—The Canadian army division will consist of three brigades, four battalions each. There will be 12,000 infantry. The artillery will consist of seventy-two guns, field, horse and heavy, with 3,000 artillerymen. Five hundred cavalry will probably be included, and the remainder will be made up of army service and army medical men numbering nearly 1,000, engineers, guides, signallers, etc., while there will be a number allowed for "wastage."

It is expected that the Canadian troops will go, not for garrison duty, but to assist Great Britain's expeditionary force on the continent in the forefront of the battle.

August 12, 1914

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Executive Council of Saskatchewan having caused a Commission to issue under the Great Seal of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

REGINA, COURT HOUSE	MONDAY, JULY 20, 10 A.M. and TUESDAY, JULY 21, 10 A.M.
WEYBURN, COURT HOUSE	WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 9 A.M.
CARNDUFF, DISTRICT COURT ROOM	THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1 P.M.
MOOSE JAW, COURT HOUSE	MONDAY, JULY 27, 1 P.M. and TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 9 A.M.
MORSE, TOWN HALL	TUESDAY, JULY 28, 3:30 P.M.
SWIFT CURRENT, PRINCESS THEATRE	WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 10 A.M.
SHAUNAVON, VILLAGE HALL	THURSDAY, JULY 30, 10 A.M.
ASSINIBOIA, MASONIC TEMPLE	FRIDAY, JULY 31, 2 P.M.
HUMBOLDT, CITY HALL	SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 9 A.M.
SALTCOATS, DISTRICT COURT ROOM	MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 2 P.M.
YORKTON, COURT HOUSE	TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 8 A.M.
CANORA, GRAHAM'S HALL	TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 3 P.M.
HUMBOLDT, COURT HOUSE	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 2:30 P.M. and THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 9 A.M.
SASKATOON, COURT HOUSE	FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 10 A.M.
NORTH BATTLEFORD, COLLEGIATE	TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 10 A.M.
WILKIE, FIELD HALL	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 10:30 A.M.
KINDERSLEY, ODD FELLOWS' HALL	THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 2 P.M. and FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 9 A.M.
ROSETOWN, TOWN HALL	FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 3 P.M.

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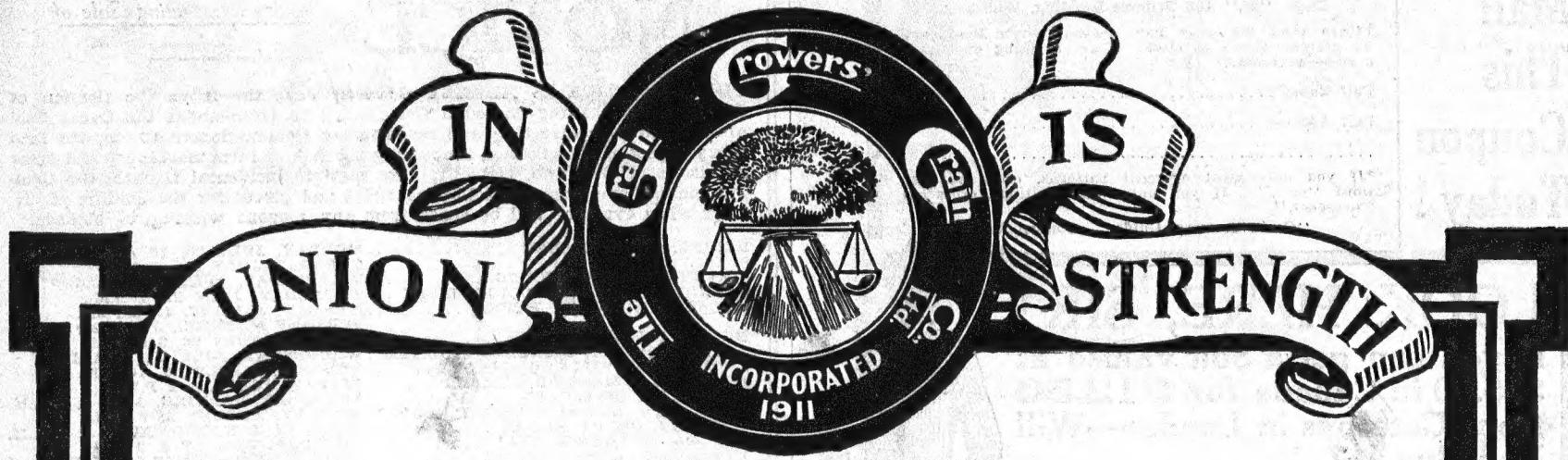
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